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Bullet Train Breakdown Is a Blow to Japan's Pride

By T. R. Reid
In this manufacturing giant of a country where quality is king, such things are not supposed to happen.

on the plane, and paid millions of dollars in claims resulting from the crash.
That crash undermined Japanese confidence in the quality of U.S. workmanship.

A Nozomi train was near its cruising speed of 275 kilometers (170 miles) per hour on the Tokaido Line between Osaka and Tokyo — the most heavily traveled rail line in the world — on Wednesday when a piece of an electric motor fell onto the track.

bullet trains are the pride of the fleet. And the Nozomi is the state of the art in bullet trains.
The Nozomi was introduced to compete with airline service on the Tokyo-Osaka run, a 375-kilometer trip.

Union Leaders Back End to German Strike

Public Workers Urged to Accept Bonn Pay Offer

By Richard E. Smith
FRANKFURT — The longest public-worker strike in postwar German history appeared to be resolved Thursday when union leaders accepted a substantially improved government pay offer and urged rank-and-file approval.

Labor Strife Shows Nation Is Still Far From United

By Craig R. Whitney
BERLIN — The strike of public employees in Germany made one thing dramatically clear: Germans may be united in fact, but they are far from it in spirit.



BUSH PLEDGES FEDERAL ASSISTANCE — President George Bush walking by a burned-out store Thursday as he toured an area of Los Angeles that was devastated by last week's rioting.

Clinton Rejects Plea Of Death Row Inmate

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (AP) — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas interjected his Democratic presidential campaign and denied clemency for a condemned killer scheduled to die Thursday night.

Kemp Regains Favor in Post-Riot Politics

By Jason DeParle
WASHINGTON — Suddenly, everyone wants to talk to the housing secretary, Jack F. Kemp. Members of Congress do. Television networks do.

the president's inner circle, ridiculed by the budget director and sent to fight lonely battles on Capitol Hill without White House reinforcements.
While the White House says that Mr. Kemp's place in the administration shows that it has had an urban policy all along, Mr. Kemp's admirers on both sides of the aisle say it shows the opposite.

Burma Frees 8 Dissidents

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Burma's military junta said it released eight more political prisoners Thursday, including a film director and a comedian.

Yeltsin Creates Army, Dealing Commonwealth a Blow

By Michael Dobbs
MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin signed decrees Thursday creating a slimmed-down Russian Army with himself as commander in chief, delivering the final blow to a one-mighty Red Army that projected Soviet power from Berlin to Kabul.

General Volkogonov said that strategic nuclear forces would remain subordinate to the Commonwealth, but that all conventional forces would be transferred to Russian command.
The inauguration of a Russian Army removes one of the few remaining props to the Commonwealth, whose brief history has already been marked by a sharp dispute between Russia and Ukraine on political and military issues.

U.S. Aide Links Iran to Blast At Israeli Embassy in Argentina

By Alan Elsner
WASHINGTON — The United States has strong indications that Iranian diplomats helped plan the March 17 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 people and injured 252, a senior State Department official said Thursday.

collecting information in many parts of the world," he added, "including parts where security consciousness is relatively low compared to the Middle East and Europe."
But he said the United States did not have conclusive proof of Iranian culpability.
The Iranian-backed Islamic Jihad group claimed responsibility for the March 17 blast. Iranian officials have repeatedly denied involvement.

Bishop's Sex Scandal Alters Irish Debate

By James F. Clarity
DUBLIN — At a time when the Roman Catholic Church is trying to impose its authority in matters of sexual morality in the national debate on abortion, one of Ireland's most prominent and popular bishops has resigned, apparently because of his relationship with a woman.

But they cautioned that at least half of the union members must give final approval in voting to be held in the next few days.
A union leader said the work stoppage had produced "a political victory."
Government negotiators wound up offering pay increases that will differ little from the 3.4 percent settlement suggested weeks ago by an independent arbitrator and rejected by the government as far too high.

Analysts said the government's apparent retreat from its determination to keep a settlement below 5 percent probably signaled a combination of exhaustion and grim satisfaction.
"At least it shows a downturn from last year's settlements, which were around 7 percent, and this has some symbolic value," said Helmut Kaiser, a Deutsche Bank economist.

He said the private companies were unlike government paymasters and "have to earn funds for wages against tough international competition."
Union chiefs at IG Metall are asking for wage gains of 9.5 percent while management is offering 3.3 percent.

Thursday's agreement would give public workers on the lower end of the wage scale a better deal than more highly paid workers. The complex formula includes one-time payments and vacation pay in addition to salary increases.
Economists said that the cost of the current strike was difficult to assess, but they played down fears of serious damage to the economy.

"It is not easy to put a price tag on work by public servants, and this makes it difficult to quantify the damage," said Thomas Vajna, a spokesman of the Institute of the German Economy, a think tank in Cologne.
Lack of garbage service and public transport has led many people to find other solutions, or simply to delay business. Many businesses turned to fax machines and private delivery services when mail service was cut.

At least \$115,000 in 1990. The reports said Bishop Casey had paid other amounts to the woman periodically since the 1970s, when he met her while he was Bishop of Kerry.
According to the reports, lawyers for the woman and the bishop had met in recent years. But there was no explanation for the timing of the resignation, which does not affect his status as a priest. Bishop Casey said that he would now do mission work.

The crisis has divided the country since a Supreme Court decision in February appeared to broaden the grounds for legal abortion in Ireland, where there is no divorce and where the distribution of condoms is strictly limited.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Description. Includes sections for EMPLOYMENT, LEGAL SERVICES, LOW COST FLIGHTS, EDUCATION, and WANTED.

Kiosk advertisement for The American MSA in Paris, listing various services and contact information.

Financial market data including Dow Jones index (3,363.37), S&P 500 (127.76), and Nikkei (12,726.76).

Escorts and guides advertisement listing services for London, Milan, and other cities.

U.S. Aids advertisement listing various services and contact information for the U.S. Aids organization.

Advertisement for a travel agency or service, listing various destinations and services.

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For Many 'Virgin' Criminals, Looting Reflected Anger and Desire for Reparations

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In hectic, round-the-clock proceedings, thousands of men and women who were in the mobs that ravaged Los Angeles have provided courthouses here, facing arraignment on charges of looting, arson, assault and curfew violations.

Some have long criminal records, some in the parole of their lawyers, are "virgins," never having broken the law before. All of them are young, from a fisherman, to a postal worker, a graphic designer, a sales clerk, a homeless person, an unemployed father of a young child, to a young man who was an apprentice to anarchy when the city was in flames.

That impulse took many forms, from angry gang members intent on settling scores to poor immigrants unable to resist the lure of what one police officer called "the basic human desire that we all take for granted." In the tenements of south-central Los Angeles, the looting began with a conviction of anger at the acquittal April 29 of four white police officers in the beating of a black motorist, Rodney G. King.

On Wednesday, the area's housing projects seemed a veritable Smithsonian Museum of the modern American home, with a jumble of hardware, hoses, kitchen appliances, television sets, athletic shoes, diapers, dining room sets, panty hose, toys, auto supplies, rental videos, beer and popcorn.

In one crowded apartment building, said Lieutenant Rick Morton of the Los Angeles Police Department, 75 percent of the tenants were found to possess looted goods and were swapping goods among themselves.

For the most part, he said, people stood by silently as the police removed the booty from their homes, speaking up to object only when officers reached for items that had belonged to them before the riots.

Their contrition, or acquiescence, at least, was in sharp contrast to the festival of greed that filled television screens last week, as outnumbered police officers stood by while people loaded bags and shopping carts with goods.

Chaytor D. Mason, a professor of psychology at the University of Southern California, said that with the police scarcely in sight, the looters were able to indulge their inclinations, which are usually held in check.

"The attitude here is, 'Here's my chance. There's no cops around,'" he said. "And the mob psychology of it is that people in anonymity in mobs will do things they would not ordinarily do because they think they can get away with it."

His observation echoed a common theme during the King trial, where defense lawyers argued that the police formed a fragile boundary between "society and chaos."

Though figures giving a racial breakdown of those arrested are not available yet, it was evident that most of those being arraigned in the past few days were poor people who are members of minority groups.

Sheriff Sherman Block of Los Angeles County said that of the 1,628 people arrested by sheriff's deputies on various riot charges, 810 were black, 728 Hispanic, 72 white and 18 listed as being of other races.

But Will M., the former gang member, said stereotypes could be wrong.

"You have to look at the people who didn't do it, like me," he said. "I could tell you about the temptation that I felt. I could tell you about how many times I went to the door and had the temptation to go out. But I had to be a role model for my little brother."

In interviews at housing projects in Watts, where few businesses have returned since the riots and burning of 1965, it became clear that

the most disadvantaged citizens of the city had again failed to benefit from an economic windfall, albeit an illegal one.

Apart from the tough men on 103d Street who were said to have trucked home several safes, and the cousin or uncle who was said to have brought home boxes of electronic equipment, most people managed only a pitiful shopping spree.

For many young men in the projects, anger rather than avarice seemed to be the motivation.

As the verdicts in the beating of Mr. King were announced, said a young man who identified himself as J.B., "I was watching TV, and they were saying, 'Not guilty. Not guilty.'"

"An hour later I saw these guys at Florence and Normandie beating up the guy in the truck. They're the ones that got it started off," he said. "I said, 'O.K., I'm down with that. If that's how they're going to do it, we're going to do it too.'"

President Promises Extensive Aid to Help Rebuild City

By Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — President George Bush expressed outrage Thursday as he toured inner-city areas devastated by last week's riots, but he declared that the city would be rebuilt with intensive federal help and that "justice will prevail."

Mr. Bush, surrounded by heavy security, walked through the ruins of a burned-out inner-city shopping center, peering into looted stores and talking with some who had lost their businesses.

"This is just wanton lawlessness," he said.

The president then attended a church service and promised a vigorous Justice Department investigation into alleged civil rights violations that are at the heart of racial tensions in the city.

"We've seen the hatred. We've got to heal and see the love," Mr. Bush told a multidenominational worship service at the Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church, which lies in the middle of one of the hardest-hit areas of south-central Los Angeles.

"We are embarrassed by interracial violence and prejudice. We are ashamed," he said. "We will do our level best to see that it is eliminated."

Mr. Bush pledged great strides had been made in the rioting, in which 58 persons died. "This city will be rebuilt," he vowed. But he also expressed "horror and dismay" at the scale of devastation.

Mr. Bush promised that the Justice Department will "follow through" on civil rights inquiries.

"I want to see if the civil rights of anyone have been violated, the rights of Rodney King or anyone else," he said.

Last week's acquittal of four police officers accused in the beating of Rodney G. King triggered the riots.

"Justice will prevail," Mr. Bush assured black community leaders.

The president also visited a police precinct in the devastated area.

As the president toured the area, his armor-plated limousine was met by small groups of unsympathetic residents, and one black man offered an obscene gesture of contempt as the convoy passed.

The police blocked off some of



PLEA TO THE PRESIDENT — Korean-Americans rallying outside the Los Angeles hotel where President George Bush was staying. The demonstrators protested the lack of protection given their community during the riots and demanded aid for damaged businesses.

the city's busiest streets at the height of rush hour, and dozens of police patrol cars and motorcycle outriders guarded the president's entourage.

The president's first stop was at the Crenshaw Town Center, a burned-out shopping center in south-central Los Angeles. Onlookers were kept back as he walked past the looted and damaged stores.

Security was so tight that television network crews said the White House asked them not to broadcast any of Mr. Bush's visit live to keep from giving away his exact location in the area.

Authorities were concerned that Mr. Bush's visit might stir violent protest. Hundreds of Koreans who lost businesses chanted and waved signs outside his hotel Wednesday night, and at least a dozen were arrested when they stormed a police cordon. Some of them waved signs saying "We Need Money Now" and "Mr. President — If You Won't Help, Clinton Will."

Mr. Bush said when he arrived in Los Angeles that the city's people were now "free to come out from behind those closed doors."

"I'm thankful to see that calm has returned to the city," he said.

But his promises of federal assistance were met with skepticism and derision by many residents of mostly poor black and Hispanic neighborhoods that have long complained of government neglect.

"We expect George Bush to do absolutely nothing," a black community activist, Fred Williams, said. "In another year or so, or less than a year, young people in the city are going to rise up and rise again. They're sick and tired of being neglected."

Earlier, with Mayor Tom Bradley and Governor Pete Wilson, Mr. Bush detailed how \$600 million in federal loans and grants would be used to help victims recover from the rioting. The aid includes personal grants of up to \$11,500 to meet urgent needs like food.

Mr. Bush also was to meet with police officers, fire fighters and National Guard troops before returning to Washington on Friday.

(AP, Reuters)

Perot Pledged Nixon Millions, Memos Say

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Twenty-year-old White House papers say that Ross Perot pledged \$50 million to help polish the political image of President Richard Nixon. The offers entailed Nixon aides, whose memos indicate they provided White House favors to Mr. Perot and his family.

He never actually put up any public-image money, and a Nixon aide, Charles W. Colson, later described one Perot pledge as a "con job" to gain access to the president.

Mr. Perot, a Texas billionaire who is considering an independent bid for president, said he never made the \$50 million in offers. Quite to the contrary, he said Nixon aides would sometimes solicit him with "fantasyland numbers" and "beautiful and strange ideas."

"And I always made it very clear to them I wasn't interested," he said.

Memos by Nixon aides are often rich in detail, conveying occasional frustration over Mr. Perot. Mr. Nixon declined to answer questions about his meetings with Mr. Perot.

A review of documents from Mr. Nixon's presidency, from 1969 to 1974, in the National Archives showed frequent contacts involving Mr. Perot, including White House intervention for him at the Internal Revenue Service and in two appeals of government contracts for his computer firm, Electronic Data Systems.

The documents indicate the Nixon administration considered Mr. Perot one of its "financial angels" who should be "stroked from time to time."

Such White House attention is legal and perhaps routine for major supporters and contributors, and there is no indication in the documents that Mr. Perot sought favors for money. Some memos go out of their way to

describe decisions favorable to him as made solely "on the merits."

Office logs indicate that a Nixon assistant, Peter M. Flanigan, talked or met with Mr. Perot 40 times. Mr. Flanigan said he remembered a man quite different than the incipient presidential candidate who now declares himself a political outsider and rails against those who lobby Congress and the White House.

"This business about him being an outsider is nonsense," Mr. Flanigan said. "He knows how to play every instrument in that band. He was the ultimate insider."

In private meetings with Mr. Nixon, according to White House memos, Mr. Perot offered \$50 million for a public relations effort in 1969 that included plans to buy a major newspaper and television network and \$10 million in 1970 to create a pro-Nixon think tank.

Mr. Nixon accepted both offers, but Mr. Perot never delivered, according to the documents. In 1971, the documents said, Mr. Nixon encouraged him to invest in a failing Wall Street stock brokerage, doPont Gloré Forgan, and Mr. Perot did so, for \$55 million.

A six-page memo prepared for Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, on Jan. 12, 1972, recounts a series of Mr. Perot's complaints and requests for personal favors. The document describes White House efforts to intervene with federal agencies on behalf of Mr. Perot.

Mr. Perot said Wednesday that 99 percent of his contact with the Nixon administration involved his efforts to win freedom for American war prisoners in Vietnam, although he acknowledged seeking and receiving a few personal favors.

But Mr. Haldeman said that he vividly remembers Mr. Perot initiating the public-image offers, particularly \$50 million to buy news

Divided L.A. Police Try to Fix Blame

By Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Amid mounting evidence that the police command structure was paralyzed by confusion in the critical first hours of last week's rioting, senior police officials have turned to bickering and name-calling.

One assistant chief, David Dotson, accused Chief Daryl F. Gates of "absolute unprofessionalism and stupidity."

Mr. Gates responded by denouncing Mr. Dotson, saying he was guilty of "severe dereliction of duty."

Mayor Tom Bradley demanded an explanation from Mr. Gates, who said at a news conference on Wednesday that he was investigating "a command paralysis" during the riots.

But Mr. Gates was criticized for attempting a political fund-raising event with other senior police officials despite knowing that violence had broken out.

Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block said the initial police response "didn't make any sense" and accused the police of being "looters" in a "surge of legitimacy" by their inaction.

"Any second, I expected to see black-and-whites and ambulances," he told the County Board of Supervisors, describing his reaction as he watched the television reports. "Had I believed they wouldn't have responded, we would have."

The police department also came under attack by fire officials for failing to control a mob that crowded unheeded through the Los Angeles Civic Center, smashing windows and trying to start fires.

A transcript of radio transmissions between a dispatcher and police officers on patrol as the mayhem began last Wednesday showed that officers were told to wait for further orders. "I'm trying to get the shift commander off his butt," the dispatcher radioed.

Police radio transmissions and interviews with officers who were at the scene where the riot started

KEMP: Housing Aide's Anti-Poverty Proposals Are Suddenly Apropos

(Continued from page 1)

past two years, provided to a reporter without permission last year by someone outside his office, reads like the pleadings of an outside advocate.

In a letter dated May 1990 to the Domestic Policy Council, which was reviewing options for an anti-poverty effort, Mr. Kemp warned that the problems of urban America had reached "a moment of critical mass." He said it was "past time for the administration to aggressively highlight a new comprehensive anti-poverty agenda."

White House aides then drafted a potential strategy for the president that made Mr. Kemp wince. "That's not a vision," he wrote back in July 1990, accusing them of "bureaucratizing the effort and sending it to oblivion."

He was particularly vexed at their plans to conduct technical studies of the way anti-poverty programs are financed and managed.

Part of what has set Mr. Kemp off from his administration rivals is his view that the Republican Party can benefit politically from an anti-poverty effort, especially by attracting more minorities to the party. Few people in the administration have spoken as crudely as Patrick J. Buchanan, the Republican presidential challenger, who said that Mr. Kemp has "gone native." But many others have doubted in private that there is any political profit in his plans.

In their 1990 planning document, White House aides addressed the political calculus of an anti-poverty effort backed fully by the president.

On the plus side, they said it "takes the moral high ground." On the down side, they warned, the

effort could give poverty "greater visibility," and bring new pressure to "increase spending and demonstrate concrete success."

Mr. Kemp wrote back in a complaining tone that "poverty already has a high public visibility."

While a year ago Mr. Kemp was coming as close as he could to criticizing the president, he is now being careful not to pick fights.

Asked Wednesday if aides like Richard G. Darman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, had slowed his efforts, Mr. Kemp replied, "Are you crazy? You're trying to get me into an interminable warfare on the night I'm going out with the president to help implement these ideas."

In interviews three times this week, Mr. Kemp was asked to specify what Mr. Bush had accomplished on behalf of urban America. First he said, "I don't want to even answer that," calling the question "eyeball."

Next he made a joke, arguing "with tongue planted firmly in cheek" that Mr. Bush had had the good sense to make him the housing secretary.

Asked a third time, he lashed out at Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, Mr. Bush's likely Democratic challenger.

Mr. Kemp's ideas are part of what he likes to call "empowerment," a strategy to circumvent government bureaucracies and use

Bush Likely to Go To 'Earth Summit'

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ending a fractious administration debate, President George Bush is expected to announce soon that he will fly to Brazil for a United Nations environmental conference that his conservative advisers call a trap and his economic experts see as a fiscal debacle.

The prospect of that announcement is likely to cheer a worldwide alliance of environmental advocates and political figures involved in environmental issues, who have long feared that Mr. Bush might single-handedly wreck the meeting, widely referred to as the "Earth Summit," simply by staying home.

Environmentalists have resorted to advertising on national television to press Mr. Bush to attend, and the issue loomed as an important factor in the presidential campaign.

As the world's largest industrial economy and its largest energy user, the United States is both the planet's most prolific polluter and far and away its prime source of clean-up technology and money, and thus is regarded as indispensable to the 12-day meeting, which begins June 3 in Rio de Janeiro.

Some of those urging the president to attend, however, now complain that Mr. Bush's tough negotiating tactics may make the conference more a symbolic triumph than a substantive success.

The president has dangled the threat of a boycott unless environmental agreements to be signed in Rio.

"It would be hard to imagine a more important event for the future of the global environment than this one," said James Gustave Speth, president of the U.S.-based World Resources Institute. He expressed disappointment in seeing "my government fail to give the kind of leadership that it gave 20 years ago."

Mr. Bush has yet to declare his intention, although White House officials have said for weeks that a decision was close.

Several administration officials said this week that the president almost certainly would attend, however briefly.

The meeting, formally called the UN Conference on Environment and Development, will be attended by at least 100 heads of state, including most Western leaders, and 6,000 experts on the global environment. Its centerpiece, now being negotiated, are a worldwide agreement to slow the production of chemicals that have accelerated the warming of the earth's atmosphere and a second agreement on means to preserve plants and animal species.

Mr. Bush has repeatedly voiced skepticism about the conference. For most of this year, while aides haggled over the fine points of treaties and declarations, he has publicly fretted that the conference would become a soapbox for poor nations to demand billions in environmental technology and handouts that the White House either has or intends to pledge.

Some aides also expressed alarm that the conference would commit the United States to actions intended to avert global warming, like reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide, that would cripple major industries at a time of fragile economic growth.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

It's the Bush Court

Clarence Thomas and David Souter, the two Supreme Court justices appointed by President Bush, have just made moderates of Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony Kennedy, two Reagan appointees. The newest Justices tipped the balance in a 5-to-4 decision stripping another right of access to the federal courts for prisoners who believe their rights have been denied.

Monday's ruling overturns the 1963 precedent and holds that the defendant, while entitled to a day in federal court, is stuck with his lawyer's inadequate evidence. Justice Byron White's opinion is full of reasons Congress might want to deny Mr. Tamayo-Reyes the kind of hearing he seeks — but gives no comprehensible reason for not abiding by Congress's 1966 judgment.

The Vietnam Issues

Vietnam counts 300,000 MIAs of its own — a figure considered normal for the chaos and bloodiness of an extended war — and long ago it consigned this huge toll to private grief. In the United States a much smaller number of American MIAs—some 2,266, of which 135 make up the core figure—have been the subject of intense argument.

Meanwhile, the end of the Cold War has permitted the search for surviving American MIAs, from Indochina but also from the Korean War and World War II, to be extended to the former Soviet Union. And a special Senate MIA committee led by John Kerry is looking not only at the difficult Indochina end but at the delicate Washington end — tracking the steps taken and not taken by the American government to locate and recover MIAs as it withdrew from Vietnam 20 years ago.

In the Light of L.A.

The fires of Los Angeles cast harsh new light on the way America writes off places, urban wastelands that are more patrolled than policed. Even worse, America writes off people — another generation of young black men. Studies show shockingly large percentages of young black men behind bars or under correctional supervision, feeding popular fears and stereotypes. Quickly, glibly, they are all classified as criminals.

Young offenders are petty users or dealers. More than jail, they need drug treatment. Beyond that, like all children, they need attention. Jerome Miller, president of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, says of many young black offenders, "None of these kids has had someone who sat with them and talked to them for hours about their lives."

Germany's Monetary Satellites May Have to Set Themselves Free

By Brendan Brown

LONDON — European monetary union is a siren call along the way to a liberal economic and political union of European Community states. Already the slavish following of Bundesbank policy by the French and British governments has made the German central bank into virtual monetary sovereign of Western Europe.

monetary union the grand objectives of his economic and foreign policy. Monetary union is central to his strategy of accelerating EC integration so as to contain German power. France's diplomatic offensive aimed at taming German monetary power could well have the opposite result. Chancellor Helmut Kohl realizes how desperately Mr. Mitterrand wants a deal on monetary union.



As France Reviews Maastricht, Don't Look for a Replay of 1954

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — With the rioting in America and the strikes in Germany, the French seem to be slowly emerging from the post-Cold War haze. Reassessing what they have, they suddenly realize that grass is not necessarily greener elsewhere.

Since 1940 and the defeat of France, French policy had been dominated by a struggle against humiliation. The rejection of the European Defense Community, whatever the shortcomings of the treaty (and there were many) was the product of a sentimental impulse more than the result of an enlightened choice.

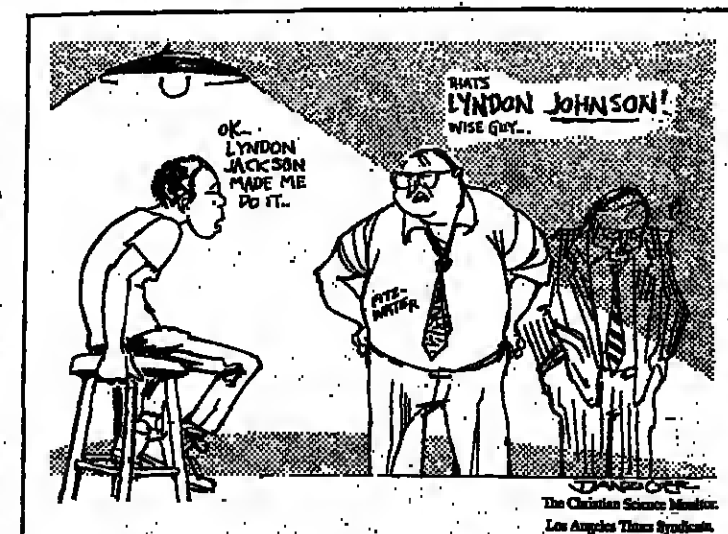
Failure to ratify the treaty would not only isolate and marginalize France, but would seriously threaten the fabric of the European Community. Contrary to the criticism and gloomy assessments of many observers, France has specific assets. On the objective side, France benefits from a strong and stable economy — in spite of a high level of unemployment — a dynamic industry, a solid banking system.

Stop Dumping on the '60s Programs

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — It isn't true, as some were saying after the riots in Los Angeles and other cities, that nothing has changed in American race relations in the last 30 years. A lot has changed, not all of it for the better.

blacks beating white men in Los Angeles had in common was the air of enjoyment. It was not so much the vicious hate but the excitement of pleasure, the pleasure of hurting someone defenseless.



Being Different Doesn't Have to Be Scary

By Jason C. Denchler

OAK PARK, Illinois — The police beating up on Rodney King like that was really very wrong, but that does not give people the right to run out and hurt others. Two wrongs don't make a right.

the truth, he made up something about how he had gotten a report about a boy dressed like me who had stolen a black bike. Oak Park is a good town, but there is racism here, like every place else.

of class but nonetheless a special category of people not to be considered as individuals. The idea was put most succinctly years ago in Stephen Sondheim's lyrics for the musical West Side Story.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

- 1892: Holy Carpet Ride CAIRO — There was a ceremony at Khasout this morning (May 7) to mark the departure of the Mahmal or tent containing the rich sacred carpet destined to replace, on the tomb of the Prophet at Mecca, the carpet sent last year. The Khedive surrounded by the Ministers and Mussulmans of rank, in full dress uniform, presided in the Place Chaudelle over this departure.

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In Somalia, No Refuge From Starvation

With Relief Supplies Cut Off by Internecine Warfare, Untold Hundreds Die

By Todd Shields
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — To reach one small piece of this country's agony, you take a squad of gunmen and drive out beyond the abandoned U.S. Embassy, through roadblocks and past looted villas, and soon you reach a Soviet-built pharmaceuticals factory.

Within the walled compound of the little plant, fugitives from Somalia's self-destruction wait for help and watch their children die. When visitors arrive, residents pull feeble toddlers from stick-and-cardboard hovels, hoping that the mute display of destitution will call forth food from rich foreigners.

Two to five children die each day at the site, which is home to 3,000 or more refugees from fighting that began 10 months ago in the southern port city of Kismaayo. There are about 100 such settlements around the city, rude havens for unarmed civilians pushed from their homes by the clan-based armies that rule Somalia.

For nearly six months the refugee camps, like the city itself, have been cut off from food as warfare and chaos stymied international relief efforts. Unaccounted hundreds, perhaps thousands, have starved. Tens of thousands of others have been killed or wounded.

In recent days, the United Nations and the Red Cross have begun importing the first significant food shipments since internecine warfare, which long had raged in the countryside, erupted in Mogadishu last November. To protect the grain, the organizations have hired small armies of mercenaries who are meant to forestall attack from the thousands of armed, hungry and ill-disciplined men who roam the streets.

The shipments are the product of tortuous negotiations in which the United Nations and Red Cross met daily for more than a month with clans, subclans, militias and families. The negotiations underscored the profound divisions in Somali society, as did the two organizations' need to hire gunmen to escort their relief convoys.

The tragedy is virtually all-encompassing. Central Mogadishu, once a gracious district of shaded streets, pastel villas and modest office towers, is now a tense and deserted no-man's land of buildings defaced by shellfire and streets laden with rubble.

Throughout the city, looters have stripped hotels, businesses and government offices to bare walls. Power lines are absent, carted away

for the value of the scrap copper they contained. Garbage festers under the tropical sun.

In the countryside, crops already stunted by a second year of drought have been burned or carried off by marauding armies. Sad clusters of peasants and nomads, victimized by gunmen of opposing clans, crowd into regional cities that are themselves without food. About 160,000 people have fled across the border to Kenya, arriving exhausted and dying by the score in squalid refugee camps. Nearly 400,000 others have fled to neighboring Ethiopia, where conditions are not much better.

In the panoply of the disaster, the people at the Soviet pharmaceuticals factory are probably typical: Relief workers say some groups are better off, and some worse.

One camp resident, Mohammed Ismay Yero, is a nurse from Kismaayo who still wears his graying medical smock, as if clinging to the long-ago era of peace and normalcy, to the time before he had to leave his wife and five children in the distant port.

Mr. Ismay Yero, 45, has no news of his family. As a community elder, he leads visitors around the camp, passing by a hut where a weakened 4-year-old stands in a soiled green dress, flanked by two older siblings. The child, Liban, blinks dully, giving scant attention to the scabrous sores on his arms. Four of his siblings already have died in the camp; a Red Cross nurse looking at Liban said he too will die soon.

The nurse, Verena Krebs, a veteran of 12 years in disaster zones, said the situation in the city is the worst she has seen. She brings medicine to the camps, not in the hopes of actually curing children hopelessly debilitated by malnutrition, but as an implicit promise that when food is available, she will bring that too.

What she saw in the camp provoked her to comment, "See these ones — they are going to die." After seeing more children, she added: "It's impossible. They're just too thin."

One day in March, Miss Krebs said, the Red Cross brought the camp 50 bags of Unimix, a special porridge-like food for malnourished children. It was stolen the next night by gunmen who stormed the factory wall.

"The men who have the guns get all the food. It's not right," said Mr. Ismay Yero.

The United Nations and the Red Cross have suffered repeated looting of their food stores in Mogadishu, with 8,000 tons disappearing from docks in one incident in January. That

was the last significant food stock in the city of 1 million or more residents.

The Red Cross, which had been the sole international agency importing grain, had already stopped handling food after one of its workers was shot and killed while distributing supplies in December.

By then, uncontrolled warfare between the two major factions in the city had rendered impossible anything resembling a normal relief operation. In mid-November, the United Somali Congress, which 10 months earlier had ejected longstanding President Mohammed Siad Barre from the capital, fell into open warfare within itself.

The fissure among clans and subclans within the United Somali Congress replicated a process well under way elsewhere in the country. The large Darod clan, of which Mr. Siad Barre is a member, is today split into factions, at least two of which are vying for control of Kismaayo. Similarly, in the country's north, the large Isaaq clan, which in 1988 launched the large-scale warfare that would force Mr. Siad Barre from power three years later, is reported to be splitting into opposing factions.

Analysts here say the continual atomization is a legacy of strong pastoral traditions in a country populated largely by nomads, and one that had only a glancing acquaintance with the modern world and its nation-states until colonization took hold early this century. In the harsh conditions of semidesert grazing lands, loyalty to the family is the bedrock of identity, and loyalty to larger groupings such as subclans and clans is less ingrained.

Said S. Samantar, a Somali who is a professor of history at Rutgers University in New Jersey, has described the schismatic nature of Somali society.

"Modern Somali politics is nothing but traditional clan politics writ large, with the difference that the society is today armed with modern, mass-destructive weapons," he said.

Mr. Samantar and other analysts blame Mr. Siad Barre for exploiting, and thereby exacerbating, clan differences in his determination to rule. He held power for 21 years, enjoying first Soviet and then American patronage. The two superpowers supplied hundreds of millions of dollars in military aid despite repeated human rights abuses under Mr. Siad Barre's rule. Many of the weapons they supplied are used today in the country's fratricide.



ANOTHER USE FOR A TANK — Israeli children frolicking on a tank Thursday in Kryyat Arba, a Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank, during a weapons display that was part of celebrations marking the 44th anniversary of Israeli independence.

In 1986, Bush Relayed Data to Saddam

By Murray Waas and Douglas Frantz
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As vice president during the Reagan administration, President George Bush acted as an intermediary in sending strategic military advice to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq at a critical point in the Iran-Iraq War, according to sources and classified documents.

The specific advice — that Iraq unleash its air force against Iran — was passed on during a trip to the Mideast by Mr. Bush in August 1986. Mr. Bush used President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to relay the message to Mr. Saddam, according to two Bush administration officials familiar with the incident.

At the time, the Reagan administration was maintaining a public posture of neutrality in the war while secretly assisting Iraq in an attempt to stop Iran and its spreading Islamic fundamentalism.

The Reagan and Bush administrations have admitted sending Iraq intelligence data about Iranian troop movements during the eight-year conflict. However, it has not been disclosed previously that the intelligence was augmented by military advice and that Mr. Bush played a personal role in conveying the advice.

The extent of Mr. Bush's personal commitment to assisting Iraq has attracted increasing scrutiny amid revelations that U.S. aid continued long after the Iran-Iraq War and extended into his own administration. Iraq received billions of dollars in U.S. food credits and retained access to sensitive technology until the

1990 invasion of Kuwait — despite Mr. Saddam's increasing belligerence and the objections of several top-level administration officials.

A White House spokesman said he could find no information that Mr. Bush relayed the military advice to Iraq through Mr. Mubarak. In response to earlier stories in the Los Angeles Times about his role in executing Reagan administration policy toward Iraq, Mr. Bush has said he was proud of his actions and defended them as part of a strategy to contain Iran.

The U.S. advice that Mr. Saddam step up his bombing of Iran came in response to fears among Iraq's Arab allies and administration supporters that Iran was on the verge of winning the war in mid-1986, according to analysts and classified documents.

At about the same time that Mr. Bush relayed the military advice during a trip to the Middle East, Saudi Arabia shipped Iraq an undisclosed number of U.S.-made, 2,000-pound bombs, according to a classified State Department cable.

A source knowledgeable about the transfer said the Saudis sent Iraq 500 of the Mk-84 bombs along with a number of British Lightning fighter-bombers to help Mr. Saddam escalate the air war. Three sources told the Times earlier that the Saudis transferred the weapons with approval from unnamed U.S. officials.

In congressional testimony last week, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d described the Saudi transfer as "inadvertent" and indicated that it was done without U.S. authorization. The State Department has declined to say how many bombs were involved.

One former Reagan administration official said the plan to provide secret military advice to Iraq in the summer of 1986 came as a result of "the frustration that Saddam was not properly using the intelligence information about Iranian troop movements and capabilities."

The official said it was decided to expand the intelligence sharing to military advice at meetings of an interagency advisory group, known as Contingency Pre-Planning Group. The group included officials of the National Security Council and assistant secretaries of various agencies, such as the State and Defense departments.

Iran had launched a major military offensive against Iraq earlier in 1986 and U.S. intelligence analysts believed that Mr. Saddam had to be persuaded to unleash his air force to fend off the attacks. But analysts said Mr. Saddam was reluctant to carry out a sustained bombing campaign because he was hoarding his air resources.

Using Mr. Bush to urge Mr. Saddam to conduct a more aggressive air war was discussed at a meeting of the interagency planning group July 23, 1986, according to a secret State Department account of the session. Mr. Bush was embarking on a 10-day trip through the Middle East July 25, including stops in Saudi Arabia and Jordan as well as a meeting with Mr. Mubarak in Cairo.

"We have encouraged the vice president to suggest to both King Hussein and President Mubarak that they sustain their efforts to convey our shared views to Saddam regarding Iraq's use of its air resources," said the account.

U.K. Kin of 'Friendly Fire' Victims Vent Anger

Reuters

OXFORD, England — Angry relatives of nine British soldiers who were killed by U.S. "friendly fire" during the Gulf War jostled and harangued an American official Thursday at an inquest into the deaths.

Witnesses said the unnamed man, believed to be a U.S. observer, had to be escorted to a car when he left the court during an adjournment after relatives pursued him to demand why no U.S. witnesses would testify.

The official was pushed and grabbed, and relatives of the dead men shouted "cover-up!"

The official repeatedly said that he could not comment.

The nine soldiers were killed in the Iraqi desert on Feb. 26, 1991, when a U.S. A-10 anti-tank plane fired at two British armored vehicles.

Families of the victims said they were disappointed that U.S. authorities had declined to send witnesses to the inquest, in particular two A-10 pilots.

"It has been a cover-up right from the beginning. I want the truth to come out. Justice has been denied so far," said Barbara Thompson, whose son was among those killed.

Geoffrey Robertson, a lawyer representing the families, said it was vital that the two pilots should appear to clear up "staggering discrepancies" between U.S. and British accounts of how the men died.

He told the inquest a number of statements given by the Americans "simply could not be true."

The inquest is the third attempt to establish the precise circumstances of the deaths after separate British and U.S. inquiries gave different versions of what happened.

The inquest is expected to last several days.

The jury must decide how the men died but cannot apportion blame.

It can return verdicts of unlawful killing, death by misadventure, accidental death or an "open" verdict.



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PHILIPS

A Lone Hunger-Striker Builds Pressure on Thailand Regime

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Thailand's newly appointed government is under siege by a slight, grim-faced man who sits calmly on a thin straw mat on the pavement outside the parliament building, saying through his supporters that he expects to die of starvation within a week.

The protester, Chamlong Srimuang, is Thailand's most popular politician, and the hunger strike he began Monday, saying it was to the death, has threatened to bring down the nation's new prime minister, General Suchinda Kraprayoon.

In what he described as his "last letter," Mr. Chamlong, a retired army major general and ascetic whose reputation for incorruptibility makes him the exception in Thailand's scandal-plagued political system, said, "I will fast until General Suchinda resigns on 1 die."

Chamlong, who is the leader of the Power of Virtue political party, said he would fast without accepting glucose, saline water, medical checks or any other

treatment. "Through this form of hunger strike, I may survive not more than seven days," he said.

[Mr. Chamlong collapsed Thursday and was taken by ambulance to a square away from the crowds where he could breathe more easily, political sources in Bangkok told Reuters. It was not immediately clear what condition Mr. Chamlong was in, but he apparently intended to keep up his protest.]

Prime Minister Suchinda, the former supreme military commander and the architect of last year's coup, has been intensely criticized since he broke a long-standing promise and accepted appointment last month as a non-elected prime minister, heading a five-party coalition government loyal to the military.

The prime minister did little to improve his public image when he appointed a 49-member cabinet that included 11 ministers who had been charged with graft by a military-appointed investigation committee formed after the February 1991 coup.

General Suchinda has insisted repeatedly that he will not step

down, even if Mr. Chamlong dies. The decision could be taken out of General Suchinda's hands by his former colleagues in the military.

The nation's supreme military commander, Kasol Rajanani, has refused in recent days to rule out the possibility of another coup, saying the armed forces might have to step in if "the country is chaotic."

In an ominous statement Thursday, the military warned against further mass protests over the appointment of General Suchinda, saying "the demonstrations should stop — we're warning every one of you."

The death of Mr. Chamlong could well inspire just the sort of chaos the military says it fears, especially in Bangkok, where Mr. Chamlong, the city's former governor, is revered for his honesty and his strict adherence to Buddhist precepts.

In the letter released to his supporters, Mr. Chamlong said he did not harbor "any personal grudge" against General Suchinda, but that it was wrong for any non-elected person to be named prime minister.



Fellow legislators greet Chamlong Srimuang across from the parliament in Bangkok. Mr. Chamlong, 56, collapsed later Thursday, the fourth day of his hunger strike. The popular former governor of Bangkok said, "I will fast until General Suchinda resigns or I die."

ASIAN TOPICS

Jakarta Blacks Out U.S. Rioting on TV

Indonesian state television has not shown any film of the Los Angeles riots. Doing so could incite trouble in the sprawling archipelago, according to Ishadi, the state television director. "I consider newsreels of the race riots improper for broadcasting here," he was quoted as saying in a local newspaper on Tuesday.

Mr. Ishadi told the afternoon daily Jawa Pos that the government network does not run programs that could cause disruption. Indonesia has more than 13,000 islands, populated by diverse ethnic, linguistic and religious communities. The country has strict laws against inciting communal tensions.

Indonesia also has warm relations with Washington, which expressed only muted criticism when Indonesian soldiers shot and killed up to 180 people in the East Timor capital of Dili in November.

Around Asia

Two Chinese men have been sentenced to prison for selling the pelt of a panda, an endangered species that China regards as a national treasure, according to the Wenhuo Bao newspaper of Shanghai. Wu Huiyuan was sentenced to 12 years for buying from poachers — who are being prosecuted separately — and attempting to sell the panda skin. Wang Shube was given an eight-year term for helping arrange to sell the hide, the paper said. They were arrested Dec. 4 at the Peace Hotel in Shanghai as they were accepting 200,000 yuan (\$36,360) for the pelt. The report did not make clear if the person who had arranged to buy the skin was working with authorities or if police discovered the deal and moved in as the sale was being made.

Kuni Tatsuma, 79, widow of a manufacturer of sake, Japan's traditional rice wine, was Japan's top income taxpayer last year at \$30 million. Most of her wealth, like that of 86 of the country's top 100 taxpayers, came from property deals, according to a report by the national tax administration agency. Mrs. Tatsuma's actual income was not disclosed.

Arthur Higbee

In the Afghan Capital, Lots of Governors but Not Much Government

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

KABUL — At least four separate bodies are claiming the authority to govern the devastated city and, by virtue of their presence in the capital, all of Afghanistan.

The emergence of so many governing entities has made it difficult to determine who is exercising power in Kabul, whose orders are being carried out, indeed, which of the competing authorities retains credibility among the heavily armed guerrilla armies that will decide the fate of this country.

The confusion has been aggravated by

a series of on-again, off-again rocket attacks on the city by fighters from the Islamic Party, a rebel group led by a hard-line fundamentalist, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Mr. Hekmatyar, who has been excluded from all governing bodies, has said that he will attack the capital if he is not allowed to become prime minister.

At the moment, a shaky cease-fire is in effect here, with negotiators from various Islamic parties attempting to persuade Mr. Hekmatyar to temper his demands and to join in the new government. But with so many councils and committees insisting that they speak for the new Afghan government, it is doubtful that commitments made by one body will be embraced by any of the others.

One week ago, a new government was announced with Sibghatullah Mojaddidi, a former scholar of Islam and leader of a largely ineffective guerrilla force, declaring himself acting president, employing the classical Persian term "momenarin," roughly meaning "stand-in," to describe his position.

Mr. Mojaddidi surrounded himself with 31 commanders, religious figures and intellectuals whom he described as the governing council of the Islamic State of Afghanistan. It was from this body that the acting president selected minis-

ters for the new government. Among the other bodies are a security committee formed in the first days of the occupation of Kabul led by a powerful guerrilla commander, Ahmad Shah Masoud. This committee is charged with security for the capital, and drove it Mr. Hekmatyar's troops from the city.

In part, Mr. Hekmatyar's intense hostility toward the current rulers in Kabul stems from his antipathy toward Mr. Masoud, a northern Tajik who has done better than he has in battle.

Mr. Hekmatyar, a Pashtun chauvinist who in the past has allied himself with

effort to orchestrate a lightning coup in Kabul, also has declared that he wants the Uzbek militia troops loyal to General Rashid Dostum to leave the city.

There is, finally, a committee of commanders, an undefined, but potentially powerful body made up of the actual military leaders of all political parties and regional guerrilla forces. It is not clear how large the membership of this body is, or to what extent it represents commanders across Afghanistan. But, in the view of diplomats here, the commanders' committee could very well emerge as the ultimate arbiter of how power is distributed in Afghanistan.

Many diplomats here see the proliferating authorities as a severe threat to the two days of peace here, and even more, potentially destructive to the country's future unity.

Even on the governing council set up by Mr. Mojaddidi, there are members who refuse to talk or shake hands with each other. Should these deeply held resentments and hatreds bubble up, either within the formal government, or between the various bodies vying for control of Kabul, some diplomats here foresee a renewal of prolonged warfare within Kabul, eventual civil war and the balkanization of the country.

U.S. Accuses Chinese of Conspiring With Textile Firms in Trade Fraud

By James Bennet
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal prosecutors here have accused Chinese officials of conspiring with two American companies to defraud the United States of more than \$100 million in duties on imported textiles and clothing.

Prosecutors said the criminal indictment Wednesday was the first to be brought in a broad continuing investigation of efforts by importers to evade duties and bypass import quotas by ship-

ping textiles made in China through other countries, like Pakistan. In all, such schemes may have involved \$2 billion worth of goods last year, officials said.

[China issued a terse response Thursday to the U.S. allegations, saying it seeks a "just settlement" in the case. The Associated Press reported from Beijing, "This matter is still under investigation and we hope that a fair and just settlement will be found to this question," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, said.]

The case follows a long and bitter fight between the Bush administration

and congressional critics over China's favorable trade status.

In March, President George Bush vetoed a bill that would have linked that status to cooperation from Beijing on issues like human rights and weapons exports.

With the trade status up for renewal again this summer, the fraud case gives the administration a prime opportunity to portray itself as tough on China. Underscoring its attention to the case, the administration sent Customs Commissioner Carol Hallett to New York to an-

nounce the indictments in person on Wednesday.

The charges announced Wednesday were contained in an indictment issued by a grand jury in U.S. District Court in Manhattan on Tuesday. The indictment details two conspiracies to defraud the U.S. government, both of which date to 1988.

Prosecutors said that in the first conspiracy, aimed at the Customs Service, Sunlight International Inc., a New York sales agent, joined with its chief client and owner, a Chinese textile manufacturer

called China Jiangsu Knitwear & Home Textiles Import & Export Corp., to understate the value of T-shirts and other goods brought into the United States in order to avoid duty payments of about \$120,000.

A U.S. importer of Chinese textiles, C&H West Merchandising Inc. of California, is charged with participating in the conspiracy.

China Jiangsu, based near Shanghai, serves as a provincial trade agency for the Beijing government, Ms. Hallett said. Prosecutors said it was unclear, however,

whether the central government or maverick provincial bureaucrats were behind the scheme.

In the second conspiracy, officials of Sunlight and China Jiangsu tried to hide much of Sunlight's income from the Internal Revenue Service, prosecutors said.

The first hints of the investigation came in September and December, when Customs and Internal Revenue Service agents executed 139 search warrants on import and marketing business nationwide.

Fashion In the Trib

Every week, on the International Herald Tribune's Style page, fashion editor Suzy Menkes presents a fresh and timely report of the latest fashion developments from all over the world.

In March and October, when the fashion world gathers in Paris for the spring and fall collections, the IHT presents an up-to-date report on the designers' latest creations in the Fashion Special Report.

Every spring and fall, the IHT takes an in-depth look at fashion news in Italy in the Italian Fashion Special Report.

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GREECE AND THE NEW EUROPE

ATHENS, MAY 21 - 22, 1992

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MAY 21	MAY 22
09.00 CHAIRMEN'S OPENING REMARKS	09.00 FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES
09.10 KEYNOTE ADDRESS	George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus
09.45 GREECE, THE EC AND THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	Costas Similtis, Member of Parliament, Greece
10.15 HOW WELL IS GREECE CONVERGING WITH OTHER WESTERN ECONOMIES?	Dora Bakoyanni, Member of Parliament, Greece
11.30 Coffee	Grigoris Yiannaras, Member of Parliament, Greece
12.00 DENATIONALIZATION AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT	10.00 MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AND EMU
13.00 GREECE IN THE 21ST CENTURY	Luis Angel Rojo, Deputy Governor, Banco de Espana, Madrid
	Dr Frans Limburg, Chief Economist, ABN AMRO Bank, Amsterdam
	Giles Keating, Chief Economist, Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London
	11.00 Coffee
	11.30 IS GREECE READY FOR EMU?
	J F Pons, Director General for Economic and Financial Affairs, EC
	Dr Miranda Xafa, Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of Greece
	George Protopoulos, Deputy Governor, Bank of Greece
	12.15 THE SOCIAL DIMENSION
	Zygmunt Tyszkiewicz, Secretary General, UNICE, Brussels
	Philipp Xenophon Plieros, Member of the European Parliament
	Lambros Kanellopoulos, President, Confederation of Greek Employers' Organizations
	Yiannos Papanastasiou, Member of Parliament, Greece
	13.30 Luncheon
	Gianni De Micheli, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy
	20.00 Closing Dinner
	Constantine K Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of Greece

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Hotel Athenium Inter-Continental. Tel: (30 1) 90 23 868. Fax: (30 1) 92 17 653

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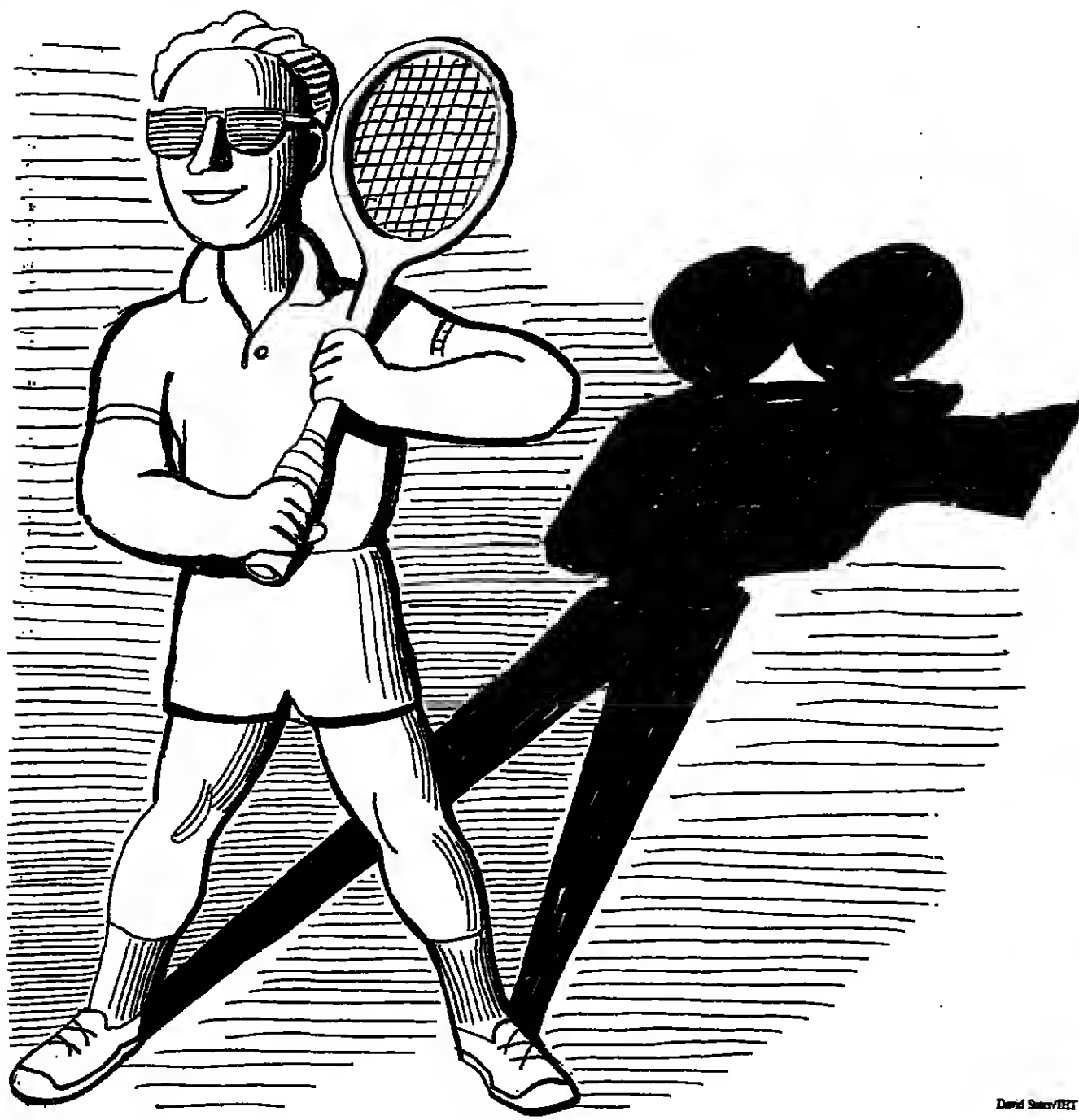
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David Suss/RET

Cannes Festival: What's New?

By Joan Dupont

CANNES—It's pronounced with a long drawn out, like a sigh—Cahhnes is on. Stop everything for the next couple of weeks and say tuned for news from Cahhnes, this mythical kingdom where limos cruise the Croisette like phantoms, revealing just enough of their mystery stars—a aloof blond profile, a flash of sunburned shoulder—to keep the crowds hungry.

The festival, all about images, promotes its own first: TV cameras track the sinuous beaches, do a dance over the starlets, and zoom in on Michael Douglas and Gérard Depardieu, triumphant, inveterate heroes fresh from their action adventures, as they mount the red-carpeted stairs of the Palais des Festivals. The crowd rumbles, the band strikes up, and it's all transmitted live.

Of course, when you say you've come to Cannes to work, nobody believes you: they've seen TV, they know that you're really living it up in Babylon. Hollywood husbands come with their tennis rackets—not their wives, and parties start at midnight. There are two forces operating— heavenly and unholy—as you can see from the weather that veers dramatically from magic, sunny moments to sudden downpours, retribution for so much carefree pleasure.

This year the festival director, Gilles Jacob, has decided to project Cannes's more sensational—more Hollywood?—side by pitching Paul Verhoeven's sex thriller "Basic Instinct" to the public on opening night. "Basic Instinct" is in competition at this grand, exclusive festival with a French accent!

"Our board has decided we should start with a bang and put an emphasis on entertainment," he declared, socking it to the cinéphiles who come for their annual cure in screening rooms that provide sustenance more special than sunshine. For Cannes is, after all, the place where you can see films—the far-flung, the fresh crop, the works in progress. And it looks as though after long years of dedication to alternative cinema—Antonioni, Bergman, Buñuel, Wajda—the festival is backing something simpler, cheap

thrill cinema, that hardly needs to win a Golden Palm to bring in big money.

Jacob's policy is a sign of hard times: the films that can't make it on video may not get made in today's industry. The two big image manufacturers in recent years have been the United States and France; it used to be a tug-of-war; now it's no contest.

Not just the big Hollywood movies, but the American independents have seduced the Cannes public. Over the last three years the Golden Palm has gone to Steven Soderbergh's "Sex, Lies and Videotape," David Lynch's "Wild at Heart" and the Coen

prance like stars, passing each other with glazed smiles of nonrecognition, scanning the horizon for something better.

Life's small ironies are forgotten here, and everybody is forgiven. Roman Polanski, the parish, was reincarnated as jury president last year; this year's president, Depardieu, used to be a beach boy around these parts; Luc Besson's "Le Grand Bleu," ridiculed by the critics, is back as the name of the new Blue Bar, the in-spot at the Noga-Fillon, the latest of Cannes's palatial hotels; Dutch Paul Verhoeven, once treated like an obscure Third World auteur, now zizzes down the fast lane, a high-powered Hollywood piece of work. The festival's favorite directors are, perhaps inevitably, dead directors, especially those who were belittled and overlooked. Among those offered tributes this year are Orson Welles, John Cassavetes and Salyght Ray just made it. Marlene Dietrich, whose face adorned this year's poster, died just before the festival opened.

A few prudent filmmakers chose to stay away from a carnival that can become a carnage. When Jean-Jacques Beineix came with "The Moon in the Gutter"—even his producer seemed content to let it sink right there—the trauma was considerable; so now Beineix is depriving the festival of his latest film—Yves Montand's last role—and the kind of reverential pomp it loves.

Turning back the clock is a popular pastime—Madonnas and Marilyn's. Brigitte and Ginas pop up all over town. It's a bit eerie, but part of the greatest show on earth. The invitations have gone out for those Japanese film in competition this year, that great sushi spread will be missed. One crimson-colored invitation, tendered by the French Socialist Party, has a decidedly unflattering look: "Quelles Perspectives pour la Cinéma Français?" it asks plaintively. But Whither French Cinema is not exactly a titillating theme. The Socialist Party may be the one party that can't make any splash in the competition.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

The Vogalonga, Venice's Long Row

By Roderick Conway Morris

VENICE—At 9 o'clock on Sunday, May 17, a cannon will boom out over the waters in front of St. Mark's Square and 2,000 rowers in 600 or so boats will bend their backs to set out on the Vogalonga, Venice's annual aquatic marathon.

The Vogalonga—meaning "Long Row" in Venetian dialect—was launched in 1975 as a protest against the inexorable rise of motor traffic in the lagoon, the damage that pollution, wash and noise were inflicting on buildings and the natural environment, and to encourage the preservation of the centuries-old rowing skills and traditions. For the duration of the event powered boats are banned, including public water buses. An eagerly awaited occasion in which everyone, young and old, can take part, the Vogalonga is a dramatic and festive beginning to the rowing and racing season, and an annual celebration of the city's identity.

The first two Vogalongas were, if anything, a little too spectacular. In 1975, when for the first time the hundreds of tightly bunched boats rounded the point into a narrow channel at the far eastern end of the city, the scene turned into a re-enactment of the Battle of Actium, as oars clashed and boats collided. "Curses, invitations to take rowing lessons, apologies and mutual accusations of incompetence" filled the air, according to the local rowing writer Antonio Mauro, and oars were unsportingly used for nonrowing purposes.

The following year, hardly had the armada got going under a drizzling and overcast sky before a violent storm hit the lagoon, sweeping its suddenly heaving waters with driving,

icy rain. Some boats foundered, others battled their way to islands or sand banks, or lashed themselves to *bricole*, the wooden pilings marking the channels. Miraculously, thanks to the acts of personal courage and the rescue services, nobody was drowned, and a "happy few" even managed to complete the course (the scrolls and medallions awarded to every rower to reach the finish being regarded, from that year, not so much as sporting souvenirs as decorations for valor).

Every kind of traditional lagoon craft takes part in the Vogalonga, from gondolas and *caorine* (six-oared fishing barges) to skiffs used for wildfowl hunting in the marshes. Apart from rowing clubs and private entrants, there are also crews representing shops, banks, insurance companies, the fire brigade, the Venice opera house and religious orders. Scores of other oar-driven boats, including sculls, whalers, kayaks and Indian canoes, many from other parts of Italy and abroad, swell the ranks (the Cambridge University crew among them in the inaugural year).

The 32-kilometer (20-mile) course goes from St. Mark's Basin to Sant'Elena, at the east end of the city, then on to the cluster of islands—Burano, Mazzorbo, Torcello—in the north of the lagoon, and back via the glassblowers' island of Murano and through the Cannaregio and Grand canals to St. Mark's Square. The fit and determined can, depending on the wind and weather, complete the circuit in one and a half to two hours, the less athletic or ambitious taking up to five or more. Last year's oldest participant was Aldo Narduzzi, 81, an old lagoon hand.

Although the Vogalonga is emphatically a noncompetitive occasion, subtle rivalries

emerge as local clubs try to improve their times, and individuals, duos and teams, limbering up for the new regatta season, flex their muscles in preparation for the big meets. An amusing sideshow is the dawn vigils to be first to register and be issued with the coveted No. 1, usually hotly disputed between the Jewish Club in the Ghetto and the Capuchin Friars of the Redentore church, but captured this year by a group campaigning for Venetian autonomy.

REFRESHMENTS are offered by philanthropists at various stages on the route, the most picturesque being at the halfway point on the canal running through the island of Mazzorbo. Here a bright red Coca-Cola barge doles out soft drinks, while a few yards away along the quay, local fishermen park a raffish, beechen boat draped with nets dispensing fried fish and generous draughts of white wine. Seating boats imperiously surging past the first temptation and performing emergency stops at the second is a memorable sight.

It is well worth being on the waterfront between St. Mark's Square and Sant'Elena to watch the start. Afterward, to see the rowers return, the Cannaregio Canal, with its spacious quays on either side, enthusiastic local crowds, not to mention waterfront bars (watching exhausted rowers can be thirsty work), is a good vantage point. A final tip: trattorias all over the city tend to get packed at lunchtime with the returning heroes and heroines and their well-wishers, so it's best to book a table in advance.

Roderick Conway Morris is based in Venice and writes for The New York Times and The Spectator.



Two thousand rowers are expected to compete in this year's Vogalonga.

THE MOVIE GUIDE



Mel Smith, Bob Nelson and John Turturro, a zany trio in "Brain Donors"; at right, Peter Coyote in "Exposure."

Brain Donors

Directed by Dennis Dugan. U.S.

This is a short, reasonably snappy attempt at nothing less than a present-day Marx Brothers comedy, with a cigar-waving John Turturro mugging furiously in the main role. Turturro can't beat Groucho, but he can toss off criminally bad jokes and shameless double entendres with charming abandon. In this attempt to do for ballet what the real Marx Brothers did for opera, Turturro is Roland Flakfizer, an ambulance-chasing lawyer angling to control the prestigious Oglethorpe Ballet Company by sweet-talking Lillian Oglethorpe, a patron of the arts. (Nancy Marchand appropriately plays this as the Margaret Dumont role.) Flakfizer is aided in his efforts by two other stooges, Jacques (Bob Nelson) and Rocco (Mel Smith), who

appear to have watched just as many vintage smart-talking, slapstick comedies as he has. The gags are low and sometimes sophomoric, but they're seldom without at least some small spark of wit. By the time an actor in a duck suit appeared among the dancers, followed by duck hunters and a pack of hounds, the audience was just giggling enough to share the filmmaker's idea of a mindless good time. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

Minbo no Onna

Directed and written by Juzo Itami. Japan.

The director of the popular "Tanpopo," having earlier taken on death and taxes, now turns to another facet of Japanese life: the *yakuza*. And here comes our Girl Friday, Nobuko Miyamoto again, to fix everything up. She is a lawyer specializing in civil cases (*minji*) against violence (*boryoku*)—a

real *minbo* woman who saves a big hotel from extortion and blackmail. She is also a comedienne and so her director-husband surrounds her with funny stereotypes, packaged people, lots of frantic action, and a relentless regimine score to show how funny it is. The trouble with comic-strip comedy, however, is that it is unavoidably predictable. We appreciate the Capra-like message ("Men—stand up to threats!"), but we've seen it coming from real one. Despite all the energy and some really sleazy gangster types, this disappointingly plastic product doesn't travel very far. (Donald Richie, JET)

Exposure

Directed by Walter Salles Jr. U.S.

This hokey thriller about an American photographer in Brazil is not exactly, um, focused. In adapting his own Chand-

leresque novel for screen, writer Rubem Fonseca was unable apparently to part with a single subplot or arcane reference. A tale of drugs, death, despair and social decay, it is all over the emotional map of Rio de Janeiro, not to mention parts of Bolivia. Peter Coyote stars as man of the world Peter Mandrake, a coffee-table-book photographer shooting the lurid street life in Rio. He is obliged to give up his emotional neutrality when one of his models is murdered most cruelly. To protect himself and punish his attackers, he becomes a master knife-fighter under the tutelage of Heroes (Tchako Karyo), an enigmatic drug dealer whose life he once saved. Coyote may be as expressive as a wood ring, but he is no hard-boiled noir hero. Salles, a documentary maker, has no flair for fiction, judging by this gratuitously gory debut. (Rita Kempley, WP)

The Communist Elite Slept Here

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

OSTSEEBAD DIERHAGEN-STRAND, Germany—Oh, what times they must have had here, East Germany's Communist elite at play, pudgy old men around the medicine ball, taking a dip in the indoor pool, gathering around the video player to watch one of those Hollywood flicks the masses could not be trusted to see.

They would come for weeks at a time in summer, or just for a few days in winter, their black limousines sweeping along the country roads, past the police checkpoints and down an unmarked street, to their hideaway nestled in the dunes by the Baltic Sea.

The Guest House of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, it was called in those days, a private hotel for the cream of the nomenclatura, a place the very existence of which was a state secret.

Today, it is the Hotel Fischland, which bills its "extravagant appointments" as a "documentation of history." This was the paradise the workers did not know about, a place where the full-time staff of 76 kept track of the every wish of each honored guest.

When Egon Krenz, the party boss who was the country's leader when the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, stayed here, as he did every year until the bitter end, he would send orders for a "celonine-reducing diet." He also let the staff know he expected to be served at every meal—*Bratherring*, rolled, breaded herrings soaked in oil and served chilled. When you were in the Council of Ministers, you could demand diet food and *Bratherring* at the same meal, and no one would laugh—ever.

I visited the Fischland for a couple of days and found a hotel filled with western Germans thrilled to be treated with the same care that the leaders of East Germany had received. Eastern Germans could not dream of staying at a place that charges \$150 a night. (In the old days, the state paid for everything except a token 2.50 mark fee, the equivalent then of about 15 cents.)

Privately, the hotel staff—held over from the old days but clopped in half now that the idea is to make a profit—would rather have the old guests back. "They didn't act like they knew everything and we were the idiots," said one desk clerk. "These westerners think the sun revolves around them."

The guest house, built in 1968, is a four-story spread of fake marble and glass designed to impress with sweeping spiral staircases, 15-foot (4.6-meter) walls of pine paneling and doors spotted with colored glass disks.

My room, the kind a deputy minister might have been assigned to, was immense, an apartment equipped with the finest the East bloc could offer—crystal glasses, central heating, color television, stereo, a selection of books.

And not just any books. Ministers who spent their workdays poring over the minutiae of party congresses and secret police reports needed a break and could find one at the seaside, where the thoughtful staff provided them with Henry Miller novels, an array of Soviet literature, poems to Third World solidarity and picture books documenting the achievements of East German athletes at the 1972 Olympics.

HEAR THIS

This is for all the children who were disgraced by their first visit to the hairdresser: A Florida woman won \$2,500 in damages from a hairdresser who was supposed to frost her hair and somehow caused half of it to fall out, UPI tells us. Missy Freshour, who is 33, had to undergo what her lawyer, Thomas Kingcade, called emergency protein treatments. Freshour's husband, Dennis Hernandez, said: "I think it's taken a great toll on her. It's a nightmare when she tries to fix her hair. She can't do anything with it." Who says there are too many lawyers in the United States?

Just off the lobby is a game room equipped with an imitation Ms. Pac-Man video game called TV-Ideal, and a weight room where the shelves are stacked with 24 medicine balls.

The hotel was fully booked on my second day, and the manager, Norbert Waring, told me I would have to move from the apartment to a suite. "It is not a step down, I assure you," Waring said as he opened a thick pine door marked with a single Roman numeral.

"Apartment I," he announced in a stage whisper, ushering me into a suite of Trumpian proportions, previously occupied by Prime Minister Willi Stoph, Krenz and other heroes of Communism from East Germany and such allies as the Soviet Union, Poland, Laos and Angola.

APARTMENT I is 1,300 square feet (120 square meters) of socialist splendor, formerly reserved exclusively for Politburo members. No gold-plated bathroom fixtures here, but a collection of luxuries unfathomable in a country where ordinary people still haul coal into each room and shovel it into stoves for heat: heated towel rods, a Communist-version of the boom box, a mini-bar, TV remote control (the largest, most clumsy I've ever seen, but for the East bloc, remarkable nonetheless) and Venetian blinds that rose and fell at the touch of a button (although eastern technology couldn't quite handle this concept: The controls are huge and chunky, the motor louder than the average auto engine).

Apartment I won't be around much longer. By autumn, the guest house—now the property of the unified German government, like nearly everything that belonged to the Communist Party—is expected to be sold for about \$4 million to the western German company now leasing it. "We haven't yet hit our break-even point in any given month," said Waring, who, after 18 years here, says he has never worked so hard in his life. "It's been exciting. But now, we are all fighting for our jobs. Every day you have to get thrilled even to have a job. I hope they let me stay."

THE ARTS

The Taste of France's Southwest

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The "baby bistro" trend has now become firmly entrenched in Paris as chefs figure out a way to attract the faithful to their grand restaurants when the pocketbook allows, and keeping the same people coming for casual, less expensive meals.

Marc Bruchon — who has moved his L'Oratoire to more upscale quarters — has retained his tiny bistro near the Place des Vosges. At the moment, *Bruchon/Bistro de Polette* is one of the city's better bets.

Bruchon has just put Jean-François Viatte in charge of the kitchen, while Thierry Oblin stays in the hands of tables. The decor is understated, pale ochre walls, white beadwork chairs, white fabric tables and tiny white candles make for pleasant, unbusy surroundings. The southwestern regional \$5-franc

(\$15) lunch menu and 105-franc dinner menu remain bargains. All the wines are less than 100 francs a bottle, and most are available by the glass or half-bottle.

Sample the same fare at even the best brasserie in town, and you'll soon see the difference — there is a difference between a daube made for 10 and one made for 100.

Bruchon has always created lovely, copious salads, and on the current menu is a gorgonzola salad that marries Belgian chive and *men des Cusses* — a mound of finely julienned endive tossed with just enough cheese to make a difference, and a light vinaigrette to hold it all together. The excellent sourdough bread is a great improvement over the once-flabby baguettes served here.

Another fine first course is an ethereally light terrine de pintade, a compact and delicious guinea fowl terrine perfectly seasoned.

Two main courses worth trying include an earthy daube de jeune de boeuf, or stew of tender beef cheeks marinated, then cooked in

a well-aged Cabard. Equally excellent is the moist and meaty *fricassée de poulet*, served with a generous side portion of *tompinabours* (Jerusalem artichokes), with their surprising flavor, half artichoke, half potato.

Bruchon does not ignore the southwestern classics, so have your fill of cassoulet, foie gras, duck confit with potatoes, grilled mackerel de canard, and the delicate goat cheese, *cabécou* de Rocamadour.

Desserts shouldn't let you down either: Try the classic *tourtière landaise* — a tourte of multi-layered, ultra-flaky pastry filled with apples, prunes and a hint of Armagnac — or the creamy, pudding-like *clafoutis aux poires*, a dessert even the most finicky of grandmothers would be proud to serve.

Bruchon/Bistro de Polette, 38 Rue des Tournelles, 75004 Paris; tel: 42.71.43.33. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Credit card: Visa. Menu at \$5 franc (lunch) and 105 franc (dinner). A la carte, from 110 to 220 francs a person, not including wine.

Send Flowers, Take a (Big) Chance

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — "How did you like the white lilies," asked the London antique dealer of the Parisian woman he was pursuing. "Lilies?" she sniffed. "There were only a few dead carnations and the odd daisy looking like they came from a gas station."

Fresh flowers have never been more alluring and abundant, floral design never more imaginative. But in Florida and New York, Paris and London, Honolulu and Sydney — in fact, everywhere one asks — people are complaining that when they say "I With Flowers," the bouquet that arrives does not always speak their language.

On the eve of Mother's Day (May 8 in Italy, May 10 in the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Australia and Japan, May 31 in France and Sweden), when hundreds of thousands of bouquets will be winging their way to Mom, how can one be sure that the brightly spring arrangement in tasteful tones of pastel pink and white, or a dozen or two of Mom's favorite yellow roses will not somehow metamorphose into a disparate selection that, as one recipient put it, "looked like they cleaned out the shop?"

When people think of ordering flowers, they often think of floral chains. By far the largest is Interflora, founded in 1910, a network of 60,000 independent florists in 140 countries. In 1990, according to Interflora figures, they processed 39.5 million orders valued at \$1 billion.

Interflora spokesmen say they receive few complaints. The network cites a survey, which it says shows an 82-percent positive image. Many clients and florists, however, are highly critical of the network's service. If some of this dissatisfaction doesn't filter back, perhaps it is because, even in the era of minimal manners, the recipient of a tacky bouquet is unlikely to complain to its sender.

STORIES abound. A bouquet of "roses and white flowers" that Caroline House sent from London to her sister in Bristol arrived in "pinks and purples, all clashing colors. They were such hideous flowers. I don't know what they're called. But they did give her a laugh."

At a friend's funeral in the Loire Valley, an American's eye was arrested by "a weird wreath with a huge dead flower in the middle. When I looked closer, I saw it was mine," she says. Although she asked the florist, she never received an explanation.

Even a rose is not always a rose. Florist Jean Borniche of Florentin, in the Parisian suburb of Neuilly, doesn't remember the destination in the southern United States, but he does recall the rage of a proud new grandfather whose \$300-franc (\$90) order of roses arrived at his daughter's bedside mutated into an arrangement of a Teddy Bear, a balloon and plastic — not fresh — flowers.

"In some small towns of the American South, they just don't have fresh flowers in the summer when it's 45 degrees Centigrade," he explains. The client got a refund.

The Sydney-based French fashion executive Nicolas Feuillatte, who was in a Paris clinic for an operation, watched in horror as a gigantic bouquet, sent by well-meaning Australian friends, was plopped on the end of his bed. "Interflora had made a mistake and sent a burial arrangement," he recalls. "You laugh, but it was a terrible feeling. I thought it was an act of destiny." When he sends flowers from Sydney to Paris, he calls his Parisian florist direct. "They know by heart what I like."

Explicitly in this day of instant communication, French florists recently contacted were unable to quote the price of a dozen roses in New York or Providence, Rhode Island, for example. Instead, the client is asked how much he or she wants to spend — say, 500 francs. The administrative costs (from 80 to 100 francs) are then deducted, and the remainder is sent to the receiving florist to decide how many roses it will buy.

"Our customers wouldn't like that," says New York's Rhineland Florist. They quote a dozen roses to Paris at \$70 plus a \$22.50 service charge plus 8.25 percent tax, if applicable. If a special color is requested, such as white roses, "We would definitely check and ask the customer to call back." In Providence, Rhode Island, Clark's quotes a similar price, \$75, plus a \$16 charge, plus tax. They offer three choices of color and tell clients to order three days in advance.

Sending flowers by wire is expensive. The average bouquet wired in France costs 330 francs. The basic international rate in the United States is \$42.

Just how expensive may depend not only on the country you're in, but on which florist you talk to. Calls to three florists, in Paris's 16th and 17th arrondissements, for an order of two dozen roses to be sent from Paris to a funeral in southern France produced three different prices: 808 francs, 820 francs, and 680 francs. The Interflora toll free number quoted 830 francs. A call to the Boite à Fleurs in Ramatuelle, located through the Office of Tourism, provided an interesting contrast: Florist Patrick Goni said his long-stemmed roses (90 centimeters) were 10 francs each, 24 roses would be 240 francs, no delivery charge needed because the church was just across the square. Goni is a member of TeleFleurs. A nearby Interflora member, La Forêt d'Emeraude in St. Tropez, quoted 443 francs, delivery included, and said the order would have to be placed in Paris.

At Interflora, an emphasis on filling the order the same day means that, if the receiving florist does not have the requested flowers in stock, he is authorized to make his own interpretation, substituting flowers of equal value. A flip through the Interflora catalogue shows where he may get his inspiration. A stand of lonely carnations with two papyrus leaves is priced between \$30 and \$43. Another awkward arrangement features carnations, apples and bananas.

The style-sensitive are going outside networks. In New York, Town & Country's At Home editor, Wendy Moonan, says: "When I'm sending out to town, I usually call a decorator or the concierge of the best hotel and ask for the best florist." If French stylist Marie-Paule Pelle doesn't know someone she can trust to order flowers in her name, she sends fruit, wine or chocolates instead. Of the wire services, she says, "You ask for roses and you get chrysanthemums."

London florist Jane Packer has set up her own alternative network of florists in the world capitals. "We phone direct and make diagrams of what our client wants and fax them over." Within the United States, she finds Barbara Brook's Fine Flowers by Phone, a guide to 300 florists in 250 American and Canadian cities, a valuable source.

CELEBRATED Interflora florists like Pulbrook and Gould in London, Christian Toru and Patrick Divert in Paris and Rhineland in New York can contact each other directly. Pulbrook's co-owner, Sonja Waites, says, "Today, the greatest boon is the credit card: More people phone and fax."

With the improvement in postal services, these florists increasingly box and post their distinctive arrangements for overnight delivery. "Certain customers only want our kind of flowers," says Waites. A boxed spring bouquet of freesias, paper white narcissi, green widow iris, white and blue anemones and hyacinths, for example, costs about £20 (about \$38) including charges. They have also airfreighted white roses to New York and lilies to Beijing. Toru introduced a selection of bouquets from 380 francs up to an explosion of 70 roses for 1,850 francs, which can be posted anywhere in France within 24 hours.

Jean Rafferty is a Paris-based journalist who specializes in design and lifestyle.

THE ARTS GUIDE: FESTIVALS



Mikhail Rostropovich will be in Evian (left); Kent Kagano will perform in Aix-en-Provence (right).

AUSTRIA

Linz: Concerts, July 2 to Oct. 4. Tel: 772331. Concerts and orchestral concerts. Conductors include Luciano Berio and Stanislaw Skrowaczewski. Salzburg Festival, July 25 to Aug. 30. Tel: 662045; Fax: 6045401. Theater performances, operas (including Messiaen's "St. Francis of Assisi" and works by Mozart, Janacek, R. Strauss), recitals (Margaret Price, Jessye Norman, Alfred Brendel) and orchestral concerts. Vienna: Wiener Festwochen, May 8 to June 14. Tel: 5861676-0; Fax: 5861676-48. Operas ("Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Carmen," "La Cenerentola"), drama ("Hansel and Gretel," "Arabian Nights"); concerts conducted by Miti, Giulini, Mezzai; soloists include Maurizio Pollini, Iv Pogorelich, Karl Te Kanawa, Hermann Prey.

BEIJING

Several cities. Peking: Festival of Music, Dance and Theater, July 24 to Aug. 31. Tel: 210508; Fax: 314787. Orchestral concerts, operas ("Porgy and Bess," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia"), ballets, chamber music and recitals.

BRITAIN

Edinburgh: Edinburgh Festival, Aug. 18 to Sept. 5. Tel: 031 228 40 01; Fax: 031 225 11 73. A concert performance of Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron"; concerts featuring Scottish music and covering a wide range of theatrical works, theater productions and dance.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague: Prague Spring, May 12 to June 1. Tel: 530283; Fax: 536040. Orchestral concerts, chamber music and recitals by international orchestras and soloists. Munich: Munich Festival, July 8 to 31. Box Office: Tel: 089 22 13 16. Operas with a new production of Bizet's "Carmen." Munich premiere of the new version of Horner's "Prince of Hornburg" in the Cuvillies Theater. Works from the Munich Opera repertory with festival casts.

FINLAND

Helsinki: Helsinki Festival, Aug. 18 to Sept. 6. Tel: 656982; Fax: 656715. Features

FRANCE

Aix-en-Provence: Festival d'Aix-en-Provence, July 13 to 31. Tel: 42 17 34 34. Operas ("Don Giovanni," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Barber of Seville"), concerts (Mozart's "Coronation Mass," Beethoven's "Missa Solenne," choral works by Rossini, Monteverdi and Haydn).

GERMANY

Berlin: Berliner Festwochen, Sept. 2 to 27. Tel: 49 30 25 48 90; Fax: 25 48 91 11. Concerts by the Berlin Philharmonic, the Staatskapelle and visiting orchestras, piano recitals, chamber music.

GREECE

Athens: Athens Festival, June 15 to Sept. 18. Tel: 3230049; Fax: 323 5172. Classic Greek theater, concert and ballet. Epidaurus: Epidaurus Festival, June 26 to Aug. 28. Tel: 3230049; Fax: 323 5172. Performances of classic Greek theater by Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem: Israel Festival, May 16 to June 7. Tel: 657167; Fax: 656850. Concert, theater and ballet performances by international companies.

ITALY

Florence: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, May 5 to June 27. Tel: 2775236; Fax: 2269594. Operas (including the world premiere of Philip Glass's "The Fall of the House of Usher") and concerts conducted by Georges Pretre and Zubin Mehta.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam: Holland Festival, June 1 to 30. Tel: 627 65 66; Fax: 620 34 58. Russian music concerts (June 12, 13, 26, 30); performance of Gustav Mahler's "Prometheus" (June 17, 18, 19).

NORWAY

Bergen: Bergen International Festival, May 20 to 31. Tel: 21 61 00; Fax: 31 55 31. Orchestral and chamber concerts,

SPAIN

Sanander: International Festival of Music, Dance and Theater, July 24 to Aug. 31. Tel: 210508; Fax: 314787. Orchestral concerts, operas ("Porgy and Bess," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia"), ballets, chamber music and recitals.

SWEDEN

Drottningholm: Drottningholm Court Theater, May 22 to Sept. 5. Tel: 6608225; Fax: 6651473. In the 18th century court theater, a new ballet production of "Figaro," operas ("Salieri's 'Falstaff' and Gluck's 'Orfeo and Euridice') and a Beethoven concert.

SWITZERLAND

Lucerne: Street Music Festival, Aug. 24 to Sept. 1. Tel: 041 52 91 06. Street music competition, open to all music styles.

TURKEY

Istanbul: International Istanbul Festival, June 18 to July 31. Tel: 2604533; Fax: 2618823. Orchestral and chamber music concerts, ballet performances by international companies and Turkish traditional music.

UNITED STATES

Charleston, North Carolina: Spoleto Festival U.S.A., May 21 to June 7. Box office: Tel: 803 577 45 00. Highlights: Richard Strauss' "Elektra," directed by Gerd Altmann (May 29, June 2, 5); Les Ballets de Monte-Carlo (May 21, 23); Paul Taylor Dance Company (May 30, 31).

Workshops and Recitals

works by composers from the Baltic republics. On Aug. 14, an Opera Gala with Mirella Freni and Nicolai Ghiaurov singing arias and scenes from Verdi and Mozart.

Evian: Rencontres Musicales, May 27 to June 7. Tel: 44 35 23 50. Fax: 42 83 26 26. Mikhail Rostropovich conducts several concerts with Montserrat Caballé, Yehudi Menuhin among the soloists.

Orange: Chorégies d'Orange, Tel: 90 34 24 24. Operas: "Carmen" (July 18, 21), "Trovatore" (Aug. 8, 11) and a Berlioz concert (July 20).

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Lucerne: Street Music Festival, Aug. 24 to Sept. 1. Tel: 041 52 91 06. Street music competition, open to all music styles.

Turkey

Istanbul: International Istanbul Festival, June 18 to July 31. Tel: 2604533; Fax: 2618823. Orchestral and chamber music concerts, ballet performances by international companies and Turkish traditional music.

United States

Charleston, North Carolina: Spoleto Festival U.S.A., May 21 to June 7. Box office: Tel: 803 577 45 00. Highlights: Richard Strauss' "Elektra," directed by Gerd Altmann (May 29, June 2, 5); Les Ballets de Monte-Carlo (May 21, 23); Paul Taylor Dance Company (May 30, 31).

Bergen: Bergen International Festival, May 20 to 31. Tel: 21 61 00; Fax: 31 55 31. Orchestral and chamber concerts,

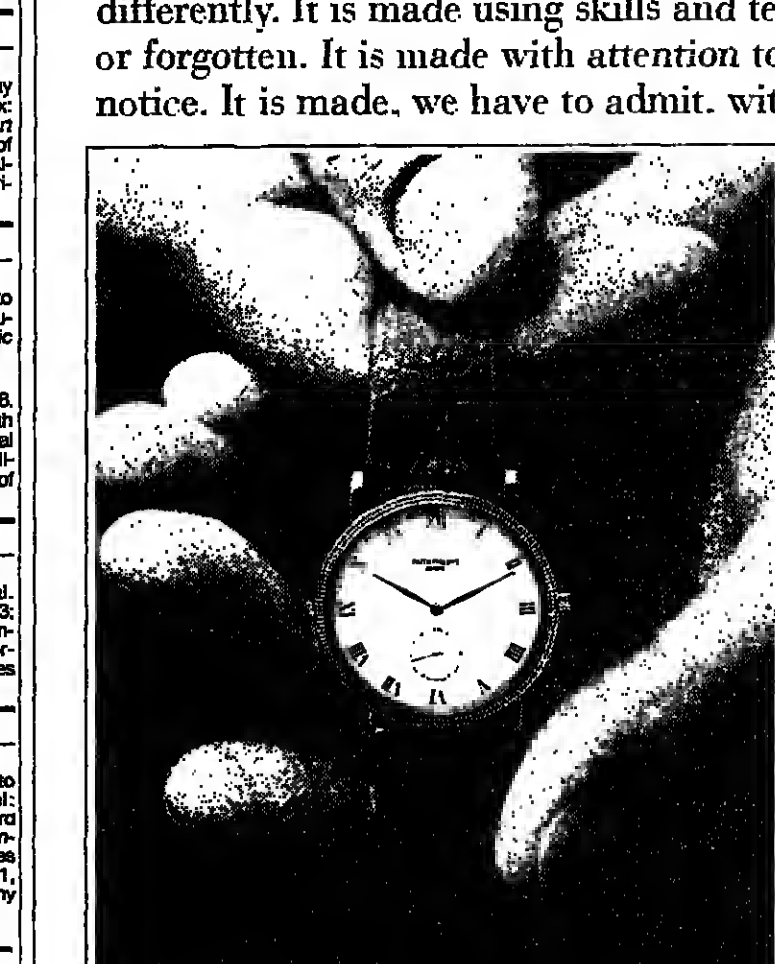
works by composers from the Baltic republics. On Aug. 14, an Opera Gala with Mirella Freni and Nicolai Ghiaurov singing arias and scenes from Verdi and Mozart.

Evian: Rencontres Musicales, May 27 to June 7. Tel: 44 35 23 50. Fax: 42 83 26 26. Mikhail Rostropovich conducts several concerts with Montserrat Caballé, Yehudi Menuhin among the soloists.

Orange: Chorégies d'Orange, Tel: 90 34 24 24. Operas: "Carmen" (July 18, 21), "Trovatore" (Aug. 8, 11) and a Berlioz concert (July 20).

Berlin: Berliner Festwochen, Sept. 2 to 27. Tel: 49 30 25 48 90; Fax: 25 48 91 11. Concerts by the Berlin Philharmonic, the Staatskapelle and visiting orchestras, piano recitals, chamber music.

For more than a century and a half, Patek Philippe has been known as the finest watch in the world. The reason is very simple. It is made differently. It is made using skills and techniques that others have lost or forgotten. It is made with attention to detail very few people would notice. It is made, we have to admit, with a total disregard for time. If a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please; those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.



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CROSS

1 Destructive star
2 Health club
3 The two
4 Catty part
5 Her's partner
6 Race type
7 Where to find Goyas
8 Used Japan
9 Firm
10 Singer Vaughan
11 Stout
12 Mazer

DOWN

1 Skiers' mecca
2 Artist Joan
3 False god
4 Write
5 Latin
6 From Manhattan

ACROSS

13 Jai-alai basket
14 Like Kate
15 Like Abe
16 Chit
17 Musician's reading matter
18 Down source
19 Effect of fast bow action
20 Goyas
21 Olympic entrant
22 Copland or Burr
23 Like (probably)
24 Extinct bird

DOWN

25 Took five
26 Purple-skinned fruit
27 Flu type
28 Arles assent
29 Polvre's companion
30 "... all that was pleasant..."
31 Goldsmith
32 A k a C sharp
33 Sluice
34 Frasier of tennis
35 Beyond's partner
36 Bronx attraction
37 Token for (done in by the mob)
38 Phobic beginning
39 East or west attachment
40 Swelling
41 Author Anya
42 Williams of Hollywood
43 Warbled
44 Rosa —, 1988 Olympics star
45 Write
46 Lomé is its capital
47 Capitol figure

ACROSS

47 Kind of bat
48 Their sentences are long
49 Dumbfound
50 Tunisian port

DOWN

51 The Four Seasons' director
52 Abound
53 Ab — (from the start)

ACROSS

54 German river
55 Diving bird
56 Night light
57 Secular

DOWN

58 'The Four Seasons' director
59 Abound
60 Ab — (from the start)

SOLUTION TO PUZZLE OF MAY 7

ACROSS

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WALL STREET WATCH

Putnam Readers Learn To Profit From Distress

By Susan Antilla New York Times Service NEW YORK — When it comes to profiting from other people's problems, there's no place like Wall Street.

Mr. Putnam's monthly investment publication recommends the stocks and bonds of distressed companies that the market may have undervalued, including enterprises in bankruptcy or with other troubles.

The universe of candidates for Mr. Putnam's newsletter has greatly expanded since the corporate boom of the 1980s went bust in the 1990s.

Mr. Putnam's newsletter has been a success story since its inception in 1991, when it was founded by Mr. Putnam and Mr. Hulbert.

Mr. Putnam's 1989 performance was also a disappointment, Mr. Hulbert said, down 5.9 percent, compared with a 31.6 percent gain in the S&P 500.

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O&Y Swap: Equity for Forbearance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the world's largest real estate concern and until lately one of the most secretive, on Thursday offered a plan to restructure most of its \$12 billion debts that could force the company to go public and give banks up to 20 percent of its equity.

Bankers have not decided if they will accept the offer, said Gerald Greenwald, O&Y's president. The Canadian real estate company asked for a five-year deferral of principal payments, and said it would make up missed interest payments with nonvoting common shares.

O&Y said it would offer lenders up to 20 percent of itself, plus up to 30 percent of its Canary Wharf office complex in London. Lenders were asked to commit an additional \$340 million to Canary Wharf, the largest office complex in Europe.

Under the proposal, O&Y would have the right to repurchase its shares at a price set by an as-yet-undecided formula that would compensate banks for their investment as well as deferred interest payments. The right would expire after seven years, and if banks still held any of its equity after seven years, the company would become publicly listed.

The company said it presented a long-term restructuring proposal to 15 principal creditors. It incorporates five-year business plans for each of its major operations, cash-flow estimates for the United States, Canada and Britain, and the debt restructuring.

The main O&Y creditor banks include Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Barclays Bank and Citibank.

Initial reaction from one leading bank was cool. An executive, speaking on condition he was not identified, was worried about the extra cash sought for Canary Wharf, located in the Docklands development area. "To make this work you have to have vision. And vision is not a gamble," he said.

Steve Miller, chief negotiator for Olympia & York with the banks, said the 20 percent stake would be about 4 billion Canadian dollars (\$3.34 billion) of the company's total 14 billion Canadian dollars of debt, while the 30 percent would equal about £500 million of loans for Canary Wharf.

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Volvo in Talks With Renault About a Merger

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service PARIS — The French automaker Renault SA and Volvo AB of Sweden, already tied by a 1990 alliance, are discussing the possibility of a full merger, officials of the two companies said Thursday.

Such international mergers have often been reviewed in the past by carmakers in Europe as a means to cut costs and streamline production in the continent's intensely competitive auto market.

But attempts, such as those by Fiat SpA with Peugeot in the 1960s and again by Fiat with Ford of Europe in the 1980s, have always stumbled on corporate or nationalist pride.

There was no firm indication that the current Renault-Volvo talks would fare any better. But Kirister Joranson, a spokesman for Volvo, said that "our alliance can only go in one direction, toward intensified cooperation and a possible merger, and that is what the current talks are about. There is no way back."

Christine Rare, a spokeswoman for Renault, confirmed that discussions were taking place "on an evolution and closing of the Volvo-Renault relationship." However, she stressed that no decision had been taken.

In 1990, Renault and Volvo formed an alliance under which the state-owned French company took a stake of 45 percent in Volvo Truck Corp., 25 percent in Volvo Car Corp. and 8.24 percent in Volvo.

Because the European auto market is so fragmented — the top six are hunched between Renault's 19.9 percent share and Volkswagen's 17 percent — auto executives and analysts have long argued that an effective merger could give the combined company an important competitive advantage. But no industry is as potent a national

asset as the auto industry. Last year, Renault had a net profit of 3.08 billion francs (\$563 million), on sales of 166 billion francs, while Volvo earned 883 million kronor (\$115.5 million) on sales of 77.2 billion kronor. On Thursday, news of the merger talks boosted Volvo's unrestricted 9 shares by 6 kronor, to 428 kronor.

Of the six major automakers in Europe — the others are Volkswagen, General Motors, Fiat, Peugeot and Ford — Renault has the smallest market share, with 10.9 percent in the first quarter of this year. Volvo, whose production is aimed principally at the small luxury segment, has 1.6 percent of the market.

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France Acts to Let Interest Rates Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — The Bank of France acted Thursday to cut French industry's borrowing costs, allowing Finance Minister Michel Sapin to take the moral high ground when he asks his European counterparts this weekend to do more for growth.

The central bank reduced the amount of reserves that the major banks have to leave with it, and the banks responded by cutting their base rates by half a percentage point, to 9.85 percent.

"It's a very astute move, a backdoor easing of monetary policy consistent with the franc's long-term goal of ensuring a strong French franc," said David Brown, economist at Swiss Bank Corp. Stockbroker.

Investors had speculated that the French authorities could reduce short-term interest rates following the half-point cut in British bank base-lending rates earlier this week.

News of the rate cut sent French stocks soaring. The CAC 40 blue-chip index closed at a 21-month high of 2,063.40 on Thursday, up 16.25 points from Wednesday's close.

The cut in rates was applauded by the French Banking Association, which said: "Credit for businesses is going to be cheaper. That is a considerable factor which will help economic recovery."

French short-term rates have been high since late last year, the result of the Bundesbank's determination to combat wage inflation and rising public deficits with high German interest rates.

French rates are pegged to German rates because of the franc's close link to the Deutsche mark within the European Monetary System.

Christopher Potts, economist at Banque Indosuez, said the fact that the Bank of France had decided to encourage a fall in bank rates without reducing the intervention rate was a sign of France's continuing commitment to keeping the franc strong against the mark.

"It's another indication of the general change of policy we've seen this year of tying the French franc closer to the mark," Mr. Potts said.

Economists said that while there could be a cut to French official rates in the next few weeks if the franc remained strong, the currency might still need to rise further against the mark before the French authorities would risk such a move.

Mr. Sapin said that the move should be seen against the backdrop of an initiative "to create the right conditions for more sustainable growth, growth richer in job creation, in Europe."

He said EC finance ministers would discuss the initiative at their meeting in Oporto, Portugal, on Friday and Saturday.

The minister also said, in an interview published Thursday in the business daily Les Echos, that a united initiative by the European countries would allow them to put pressure on the United States and Japan to take matching action.

"We will be in a stronger position to ask Japan and the United States to make their contribution to growth if Europe itself has taken some initiative," he said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

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IBM Japan Tells Workers to Ease Up

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE TOKYO — While the chairman of International Business Machines Corp., John F. Akers, admonished employees last year for "standing around the water cooler waiting to be told what to do," IBM Japan is asking its staff not to work so hard.

To aid workers unfamiliar with the concept, the company will set up a "Vacation Help Desk."

By prodding workers to leave their desks more often, IBM Japan joins a host of other major Japanese corporations that, with government encouragement, are trying to lighten the load of a work force that clocks the longest hours of any major industrialized nation.

Pressured by peers to stay in the office and lacking recreational options common in the West, employees often do not take the paid holidays they are entitled to. *Kawaii*, or death from overwork, has become an issue in the courts.

IBM Japan wants to reduce annual working hours to 1,873 this year, from 1,923 last year, and to boost average paid leave to 17 days from 14 days in 1991.

Along with other major companies, it plans to curtail working hours to 1,800 by 1994.

The official number of hours put in by employees at IBM Japan is below average for major Japanese corporations, but specialists caution that the amount actually worked is much greater because many overtime hours go unreported.

According to a poll by a private Japanese company, Recruit Research, business executives and civil servants last year averaged 451 hours of overtime, 200 hours more than that reported to the Labor Ministry. About 25 percent of Japanese said they were not paid for overtime.

While the government and corporations have played up employee welfare in encouraging shorter working hours, the moves are also aimed at saving money by reducing overtime. IBM Japan, which is expected to show a big increase in profit this year for the third year running, cut senior executives' pay and froze the salaries of around 300 managers in January.

Dassault Accuses U.S. of Pressuring Finland to Order McDonnell Jets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — The chairman of Dassault Aviation SA on Thursday accused the U.S. government of pressuring Finland to award McDonnell Douglas Corp. a military jet order and said the decision reflected poorly on Finland's aspirations in Europe.

Serge Dassault, chairman of the French military aircraft maker, said he was surprised that Finland, which wants to join the European Community, did not pick a European consortium. "There was without doubt pressure from the American government," he said on the France Infos radio station.

Finland chose on Wednesday McDonnell Douglas's F/A-18 over Dassault Aviation's Mirage 2000; General Dynamics Corp.'s F-16; the MiG-29 of Russia, and the JAS Gripen, which is being manufactured by a consortium led by Sweden's Saab-Scania AB.

Finland said the order totaled 9.5 billion markkaa (\$2.1 billion), while a McDonnell Douglas spokesman said the contract was worth \$3 billion.

The Dassault chairman said the U.S. government may have promised aid, technical assistance, pilots or the transfer of technology to Finland. He said Finland's decision would have repercussions for the whole French defense industry.

In St. Louis, McDonnell Douglas declined to engage in mutual recriminations. "We are delighted that we won in a tough competition," said Andrew Wilson, McDonnell Douglas's chief spokesman. He added that the F/A-18 had already proved itself with the U.S. Navy and Marines and had been sold to Canada, Australia, Kuwait and Spain and was close to adoption by Switzerland.

Analysts said Dassault's failure to sell its Mirage 2000-S fighter to the Finnish government underscored the plane's lack of appeal to foreign buyers.

One analyst said that until the French government bought the Mirage, others were not going to buy. "Foreign buyers like to see the domestic government commit itself first," the analyst said.

In Sweden, a spokesman for Saab-Scania, Kai Hamnerich, said the consortium faced a handicap. "We knew from the start that Finland wanted a tested plane," he said, noting that development of the JAS Gripen had not yet been completed. "But that was no reason not to try for the order. By the time JAS Gripen has been fully tested, we will have a much better basis for export orders."

(Reuters, Bloomberg, IHT)

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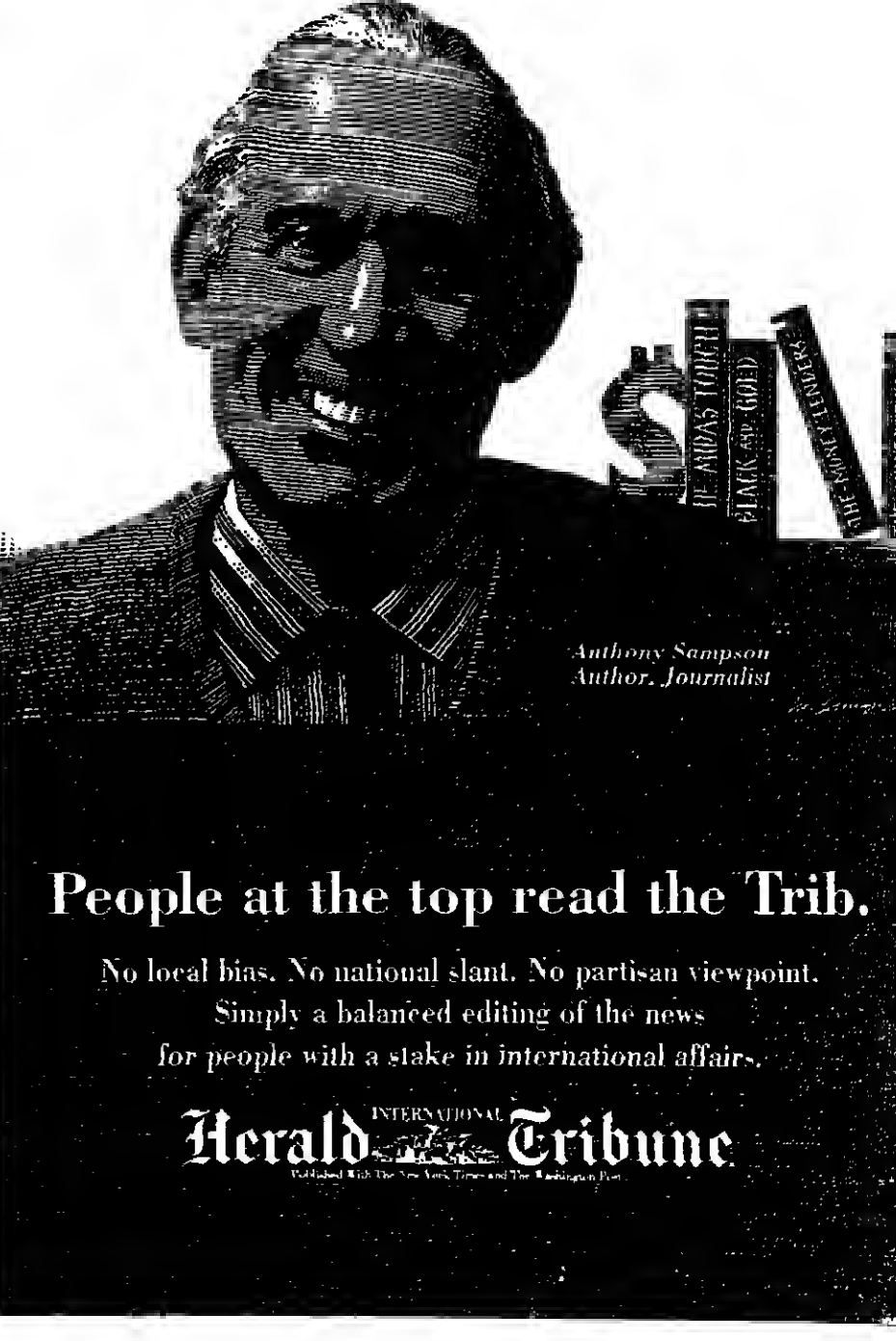
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Anthony Sampson, Author, 'The Trib'

People at the top read the Trib. No local bias. No national slant. No partisan viewpoint. Simply a balanced editing of the news for people with a stake in international affairs.

Herald Tribune

Currency Rates table with columns for Country, Rate, and Date (May 7)

Other Dollar Values table with columns for Country, Parity, and Date (May 7)

Forward Rates table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and Date (May 7)

Interest Rates table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date (May 7)

Key Money Rates table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date (May 7)

Asian Dollar Deposits table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date (May 7)

U.S. Money Market Funds table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Date (May 7)

GOLD table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date (May 7)

Additional market data table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date (May 7)

Real Estate listings and classified ads including 'The Jewel of Asia Asiana' and various property offers.

Real Estate listings and classified ads including 'HOUSE IN TUSCANY' and 'FOR SALE' near Paris.

Business and Finance news articles including 'O&Y Swap: Equity for Forbearance' and 'France Acts to Let Interest Rates Fall'.

Business and Finance news articles including 'Volvo in Talks With Renault About a Merger' and 'Dassault Accuses U.S. of Pressuring Finland to Order McDonnell Jets'.

Advertisement for 'The Trib' newspaper featuring a portrait of Anthony Sampson and promotional text.

MARKET DIARY

Treasury Auction Depresses Stocks

NEW YORK — Stocks slipped Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, depressed by lighter-than-expected demand at the final leg of the Treasury's refunding.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen 10.06 points Wednesday, fell back 6.04 points to close at 3,363.37.

Among the broad gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index eased 0.40 to 229.16 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.93 to 415.86.

Declines narrowly topped advances. Volume was moderate at about 169 million shares, down from 199 million on Wednesday.

Profit-taking ahead of the U.S. employment report for April, due on Friday, kept trading cautious, analysts said.

Key U.S. government securities declined after results of the third and final leg of the Treasury's \$36 billion quarterly refunding were announced.

"Demand in the Treasury auction was slightly below what traders expected, and stocks stumbled on the news," said Richard Meyer, head of institutional trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

The Treasury sold \$10.644 billion in 29-year bonds at an average yield of 8 percent with a coupon rate of 8 percent.

Traders had expected an average yield of 7.99 percent. In addition, bidders from the New York Federal Reserve district bought 98 percent of the issue, above the historical average of 93 percent. That suggests primary dealers own a disproportionate amount of the issue.

"Stocks are overextended, and they should fall tomorrow with release of the employment report," said Michael Metz, investment strategist at Oppenheimer & Co.

Economists estimate, on average, that onfarm payrolls rose 70,000 in April, and that the unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.5 percent.

Gap Inc. gained 1 1/2 to 42 1/2 after reporting a 13 percent increase in same-store sales in April, while J.C. Penney rose 3/4 to 68 1/2 after posting a 14.5 percent rise. Sears fell 1/2 to 42 after posting a 2.1 percent drop in same-store sales for April.

Toys "R" Us rose 3/4 to 33 1/2 after its rival Child World filed for bankruptcy protection and said it would close 54 of its 125 toy stores.

IBM rose 1/2 to 93 1/2 after the company agreed to sell its 50 percent stake in Rolm Co.

US Bioscience led the American Stock Exchange actives, edging up 1/4 to 13 1/4.

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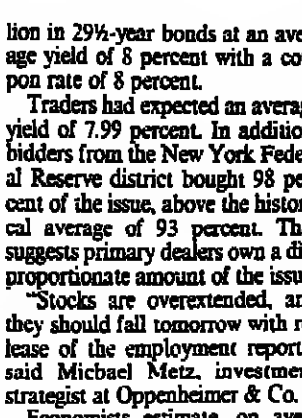
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The Dow



Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, Close, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Not available at press time

Amex Diary

Not available at press time

MASDAQ Diary

Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for various indices like Industrials, Transportation, Finance, etc.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for various sectors.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for various sectors.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for various sectors.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index for various sectors.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for various bond categories.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for various commodities.

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

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Singapore

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Stockholm

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

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NEW YORK (AP) — Republic Pictures Corp. made a bid Thursday to revive Orion Pictures Corp., less than a month after Orion's creditors spanned a takeover bid by New Line Cinema Corp.

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U.S. / AT THE CL

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

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ow Signs of Recover

Dispatches — Cold weather kept retailers in April but the business figures released...

50% Stake in Rol

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is on Missile Maker

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s to Revive Orion

Boeing — Boeing said Thursday it will revive the Orion program...

ticizes Bank Reform

Chairman of the Federal Reserve — Chairman of the Federal Reserve...

ion Corp.

Union Corp. — Union Corp. announced...

Stock

Stock — Various stock market data...

Commodity

Commodity — Commodity market prices...

Stock

Stock — Additional stock market data...

Commodity

Commodity — Additional commodity market data...

Stock

Stock — Further stock market data...

Commodity

Commodity — Further commodity market data...

Stock

Stock — More stock market data...

Commodity

Commodity — More commodity market data...

Stock

Stock — Final stock market data...

Main table containing financial data, stock prices, and market indices. Includes columns for various stock categories and price movements.

NYSE High-Lows, AMEX High-Lows, and NEW HIGHS tables. Lists specific stock symbols and their corresponding high and low prices.

To our readers in France... Just call us today at 05-437-437

EUROPE

London E 100 Index

Paris CAC 40

Day	1992	1991
Thursday	129.90	131.10
Wednesday	5,839.14	5,772.11
Tuesday	1,750.81	1,743.20
Monday	706.80	704.70
Sunday	862.47	850.80
Saturday	2,110.20	2,107.20
Friday	2,701.90	2,698.70
Thursday	251.46	250.11
Wednesday	981.00	981.00
Tuesday	2,063.40	2,047.15
Monday	1,094.40	1,077.18
Sunday	448.95	445.75
Saturday	672.00	672.40

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
Compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	129.90	+0.10
MSFT	58.39	+0.14
ORCL	175.08	+1.72
INTL	706.80	+2.10
DIS	862.47	+12.67
GE	2110.20	+2.00
GM	2701.90	+3.20
AMZN	251.46	+1.35
GOOG	981.00	+0.00
MS	2063.40	+16.25
HP	1094.40	+17.22
YH	448.95	+3.20
EA	672.00	+0.40

The Spanish state-owned bank, Banco de España, has announced a 2.1 percent increase in its earnings and the rest in profit and dividends.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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Europe

Run the Gamble

Italy's car industry, led by Fiat, has announced a 2.1 percent increase in its earnings and the rest in profit and dividends.

British Motor Industry Research Association has announced a 2.1 percent increase in its earnings and the rest in profit and dividends.

Eastern Europe

Stagnant

Stagnant economic growth in Eastern Europe is a major concern for Western investors.

The results were very weak, but a profit for the year as a whole.

Ericsson Report

Loss for Quarter

Ericsson reported a loss for the first quarter due to the recession in key markets.

The results were very weak, but a profit for the year as a whole.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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ESCORTS & GUIDES

Agency	Services	Contact
GENEVA & PARIS CONNECTION	Geneva, Paris, Zurich	022 731 99 01
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CAMEL

The taste of adventure.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld PE	52 High	Low	P.A. Chg
12 1/2	12 1/4	AMEX	0.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/4	0
12 1/2	12 1/4	AMEX	0.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/4	0
12 1/2	12 1/4	AMEX	0.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/4	0
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12 1/2	12 1/4	AMEX	0.00	100	12 1/2	12 1/4	0

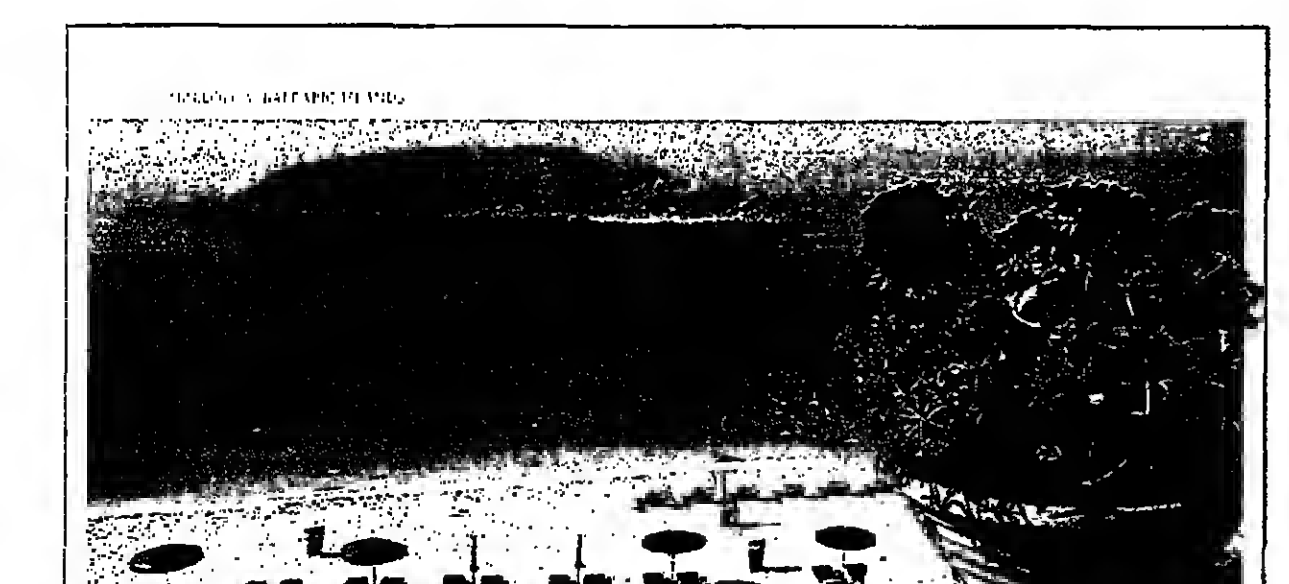
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Home Sweet Home.

THE BEACHES of the Alhambra or the Prado or even the Parador. But it is many people's Spain. The first memory of youthful independence perhaps. Or a first family holiday abroad. Well, some things never change. In Spain, you can still enjoy a holiday without ever leaving the beach. Entertainment is never far away. For the energetic, the sea is their oyster. From pedalo to paraglide. For the less energetic, a cooling jug of sangria is usually within easy reach. And, when the Spanish sun reluctantly dips below the horizon, the night life lights up the night. All this unadulterated enjoyment takes place against one of the most beautiful backdrops in Europe. But it's the unrivalled creature comforts of a Spanish beach holiday that bring people back for more. The unhurried familiarity of it all. Just like home really. Except the weather's a sunshade more reliable. And the Mediterranean is at the bottom of the garden.



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Denmark	3,400	1,900
Finland	2,200	1,200
France	1,800	990
Germany (incl. DM)	665	365
Great Britain	810	416
Greece	65,000	36,000
Ireland	220	120
Italy	450,000	250,000
Luxembourg	13,000	7,100
Netherlands	710	390
Norway	3,300	1,800
Portugal	45,000	25,000
Spain	65,000	36,000
Sweden (incl. SEK)	2,900	1,600
Switzerland	3,300	1,800
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	590	330
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia, Central/Latin America	780	430

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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ASIA / PACIFIC

Executives Downbeat on Hong Kong After '97

By Lawrence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — International business executives expect Hong Kong's business environment to quickly decline in the years following the colony's return to China in 1997, according to a survey made public Thursday.

mist with Business International and author of the study, predicted that China would not grant Hong Kong the full autonomy promised in the Basic Law, the colony's post-1997 constitution. Rather, the colony would become a "semi-independent state within China."

infrastructure and service industry as its major link to the commercial world. "The report basically says that Hong Kong is becoming the capital of south China," said William Henderson, Business International's managing director in the colony.

Charges of Bias in Bridge Contract Rejected

HONG KONG — Hong Kong, rejecting allegations that it was favoring British bidders, awarded on Thursday a huge suspension-bridge contract to a British-Japanese consortium even though a Korean group made a substantially lower bid.

K.Y. Yeung, "The Anglo-Japanese consortium has submitted the lowest acceptable tender and is clear winner on the basis of price, reliability for completion on time, and conformity with our specifications."

fund between Hyundai and the Seoul government may have undermined its bid. Already poor relations between the two have soured since Hyundai's founder, Chung Ju Yung, a fierce government critic, launched his own political party.

Japan Capital Spending Expected to Dwindle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japanese companies expect their first overall decline in capital investment for nine years, the Economic Planning Agency said Thursday, releasing results of a survey for the 1992 fiscal year that showed a 7.3 percent drop.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Thursday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Rows include Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, etc.

Tokyo Stocks Rebound

TOKYO — Stock prices climbed Thursday, bringing the rise in the last two days to a robust 6 percent. But analysts were divided over whether this meant the market, which had been falling for weeks, was on the road to recovery.

Support From Communists Grows for China Reforms

HONG KONG — Chen Yuan, a Chinese central bank official and son of a leading hard-liner in the Communist Party, spoke Thursday in favor of market-related reforms to China's economy, adding to signs of support for the country's latest embrace of capitalism.

People's Bank of China, smudged the line between socialism and capitalism, saying at a lunch given by the Hong Kong branch of the American Chamber of Commerce that market reforms were "necessary for economic stability in socialism."

television expressing guarded support for Deng Xiaoping's reform drive. The endorsements of Mr. Deng's reform drive from the two shows indicates the senior leader has broad support among China's rulers.

Geneticists Create a New Sugarcane

SYDNEY — The world's first genetically engineered sugarcane has been created, Australian scientists said Thursday, allowing development of a new range of varieties resistant to disease and pests.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' with columns for fund names, dates, and prices. Includes sub-sections like 'ASIAN INVESTMENT SERVICES CO. (A.S.I.)', 'WORLDWIDE INVESTMENT SERVICES', etc.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

SPORTS BASEBALL

Braves Drop Ball, and Game, in the 16th

The Associated Press

For 34 innings against the Atlanta Braves, the Pittsburgh Pirates stared at the scoreboard and saw zeroes. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Until they finally found the Braves' weakness: The fly ball.

"You play this game long enough, you'll see just about everything, but I've never seen anything like that," Jay Bell said after the Braves literally handed the Pirates their eighth straight home victory, a 4-3 game that lasted 16 innings, 5 hours and 6 minutes.

"It was a great game to win, but it had to be an awful game to lose," Bell added.

Just like the National League playoffs last October, when they rallied to beat the Pirates in seven games, the Braves had plenty of good pitching and just enough offense to win. But this time, they had no defense for their defense.

With the Braves leading, 3-2, and runners on first and second with two out in the 13th, Bell lifted a harmless fly to short right. Second baseman Mark Lemke pedaled backward, right fielder Dave Justice trotted in.

Either player could have easily caught the ball and ended the game. Neither did. Tie game.

The weather was cool, but the reception that Justice gave Lemke afterward in the dugout was even cooler. As Lemke tried to offer an explanation, Justice turned his back and wouldn't listen.

"There's a rule throughout baseball that the outfielder's ball until the outfielder calls him off," Justice said. "At the last minute, Mark runs and looks at me. I thought he'd catch it for the third out. I couldn't believe it. I look and the ball's at my feet."

"I take the blame," Lemke said. "Blame me."

Shut out in their own park by the Braves since Game 1 of the NL playoffs last October, the Pirates didn't score until the eighth — an inning after Steve Avery extended his personal scoreless streak against Pittsburgh (to 22½ innings before being lifted).

The Pirates were within a strike of losing in the ninth until pinch-hitter Cecil Espy's two-out RBI single off Alejandro Pena. Espy is 6 for 7 with eight RBIs as a pinch-hitter and is 12 for 26 (462) overall.

Lemke also dropped a routine pop fly in the 15th, but Ben Rivera, the Braves' seventh pitcher, got out of trouble. He wasn't as fortunate in the 16th.

With one out, Don Slaught — whose throwing error had allowed Atlanta's go-ahead run to score in the 13th — hit a sinking liner that left fielder Ron Gani had virtually no chance of catching.

Not that he didn't try. Gant dove for the ball, which got past him and

rolled to the wall. By the time Gant finally caught up to it, Slaught was on third with a triple.

With the Braves' outfield pulled in, Jose Lind lited the ball over center fielder Olin Nixon to finally end the second Pittsburgh marathon of the week.

Reds 5, Mets 3: Chris Sabo made New York pay for an intentional walk, hitting a three-run homer in the sixth that gave Cincinnati its victory in Riverfront Stadium.

The Reds had a runner on second with two outs when the Mets chose to walk Paul O'Neill. Sabo then pulled Anthony Young's second pitch for his second home run of the season and a 5-1 lead.

Joe Oliver also homered for the Reds. Dick Schofield homered for New York, his first in 794 at-bats since June 9, 1990.

Cubs 8, Astros 4: Ryan Sandberg hit a pair of two-run homers in Chicago as Houston lost for the sixth time in seven road games.

Expos 4, Padres 3: John VanderWal drove in two runs with a single and a double in Montreal as his team won its second straight night game following 12 consecutive night losses.

Dodgers 3, Phillies 1: In Philadelphia, Ramon Martinez singled in one run, with the winner scoring on an error, as he won for the first time in six starts this season and Los Angeles snapped a five-game losing streak that spanned 10 days because of the violence in Los Angeles.

Martinez struck out nine and walked three in 6½ innings.

Cardinals 5, Giants 4: Felix Jose homered off Dave Righetti with two outs in the 11th inning as St. Louis beat visiting San Francisco for its fourth consecutive victory.

Jose hit his first home run of the season in center field off Righetti, who entered in the ninth. It gave the Cardinals their fifth victory in seven extra-inning games.

Jazz Discover Right Note to Mute Sonics

The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY—The Utah Jazz want to remember two things about the Seattle SuperSonics' two victories at the Delta Center this season:

1) The regular season doesn't mean anything in the playoffs and 2) winning the first game doesn't mean anything after the first game.

"This is the playoffs. This is when it's important," Karl Malone said after scoring 30 points in a 106-100 victory Wednesday night.

The victory in the evening's only National Basketball Association playoff game removed a glaring blemish on Utah's NBA-best 41-41 home record during the regular season — a year of losses to the SuperSonics at the Delta Center.

The two teams meet here again Friday night, with Games 3 and 4 of the best-of-7 series Sunday and Tuesday in Seattle.

For the Sonics — led by Derrick McKey's 20 points and Shawn Kemp's 19 points and 15 rebounds — it may have been a case of too much rest after dispatching Golden State on April 30 to win their first-round matchup, 3-1.

"That's the last previous game we won Monday when it defeated the Los Angeles Clippers in the decisive fifth game of their series."

The Sonics seemed to run out of gas after a 17-2 run, erased a 14-point deficit and gave them a 74-73 lead at the end of the third quarter.

The Jazz scored 35 points in the fourth quarter, with Malone getting 16. He contributed a basket and four foul shots to an 8-0 run that started the period.

Nate McMillan's 20-footer and Ricky Pierce's breakaway pulled the Sonics to 81-78 with 9:02 left, but they got no closer.



Karl Malone was upbeat as he got two of his 30 points easily.

NBA PLAYOFFS

Through and not enough seats could be had for the game on another night. The players refused to go on the trip and what finally killed the trip was a lack of licensing guidelines that were issued on using the NFL logo.

Players and fans found sponsors for the trip, but the NFL refused to let them use the logo. The NFL's decision was a blow to the franchise's marketing efforts.

James Thompson (NFL Properties) had wanted to use the NFL logo on the players' jerseys, but the NFL refused to let them use the logo.

The NFL's decision was a blow to the franchise's marketing efforts.

The NFL's decision was a blow to the franchise's marketing efforts.

SIDELINES

French Final Rescheduled, Toll at 11

PARIS (AP)—The final of the French Cup will be played Tuesday in the Grand Palais in Paris as a benefit for victims of the collapsed Grand Palais stadium, the national soccer federation announced Thursday.

In Carpiac, all sports events this weekend were canceled. Hospital officials said the death toll has risen to 12 while 526 remained hospitalized, with 13 in serious condition and 80 in serious condition.

Monaco had already qualified for the Cup final, which was to be played Sunday. Olympique Marseille became the other finalist when Bastia withdrew from the competition because of the stadium disaster.

Jackson and Murray Opt for NBA

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Jim Jackson, the 6-foot, 6-inch (1.96-meter) American, has announced that he will pass up his senior year at Ohio State and make himself available for next month's National Basketball Association draft.

Tony Murray, UCLA's 6-8 forward, also announced Wednesday that he was giving up his senior year of eligibility. Other underclassmen have until Saturday to do so.

For the Record

Jonny Capaldi, the third seed, courted disaster once too often and lost Thursday to Amanda Coetzer of South Africa, 6-1, 3-5, 6-4, in the third round of the Italian Open.

Des Walker, the English international, signed a two-year contract Thursday with the Italian team Sampdoria, completing a \$2.7 million transfer from the English club Nottingham Forest.

Angel Cabrera Jr., the Hall of Fame jockey who broke an elbow and several ribs in January, retired Thursday to become a trainer.

Switzerland Beats Germany to Join Sweden in Semis

The Associated Press

PRAGUE—Switzerland struck twice within 120 early in the third period Thursday and beat Germany, 3-1, in the quarterfinals of the World Hockey Championship.

Switzerland will play Sweden in the semifinals Saturday, Sweden, the defending world champion, eliminated Russia with a 2-0 victory Wednesday night.

In the other semifinal, Finland takes on the winner of the Czechoslovakia-U.S. match, which was to be played later Thursday.

Felix Holtenstein, who had assisted on Mario Brodmann's opening goal for the Swiss in the first period, broke a 1-1 tie at 7:10 of the third period and Roberto Trizoli added an insurance goal at 8:30.

Dieter Hegen scored Germany's goal, in the second period.

Sweden got goals from Mats Sundin and Roger Hansson against Russia, while goalie Tommy Soderstrom made 27 saves.

Tyson Said to Admit Making Threat

The Associated Press

PLAINFIELD, Indiana—Former heavyweight champion Mike Tyson will spend the next week in a segregated prison cell after admitting he threatened a staff member at the Indiana Youth Center.

A May 13 date was set Wednesday for Tyson's disciplinary hearing. He's appealing his six-year prison term for the rape of an 18-year-old beauty pageant contestant last summer.

Tyson admitted Wednesday that "he became belligerent and threatened the staff" during a meeting to discuss an earlier disciplinary problem, said Kevin Moore, a spokesman for the Department of Correction.

Tyson denied the earlier incident, which allegedly occurred Monday in the prison commissary when Tyson "became threatening with the officer in that area," Moore said.

About two hours later, Tyson was taken to the shift supervisor's office to discuss the incident and made threats against the prison staff, Moore said.

Tyson met with a screening officer to discuss the

Stewart Pulled in 8th, A Winner but Unhappy

The Associated Press

Manager Tony La Russa didn't really care that Dave Stewart wanted to finish the game.

"I didn't go out there to get Stewart's approval," La Russa said after pulling Stewart in the eighth inning of the Athletics' 5-2 victory over the Detroit Tigers on Wednesday night in Oakland.

Willie Wilson hit a two-run double off Walt Terrell in the sixth as Oakland stopped Detroit's winning streak at four.

Stewart pitched 7½ innings, struck out a season-high nine and walked three. Vince Horsman and Dennis Eckersley finished with hitless relief, with Eckersley getting four outs for his league-leading 10th save.

"I'm not the type of starter who's looking for help when I get that late in the game," Stewart said.

Reviewed La Russa, "If he doesn't understand the move, that's his problem, not ours."

Blue Jays 12, Mariners 4: Kevin Mitchell hit his first American League home run for Seattle, but

Detroit Faces Unexpected Elimination

The Associated Press

After finishing far ahead of the Chicago Blackhawks during the National Hockey League's regular season, the Detroit Red Wings have fallen far behind them in the Stanley Cup playoffs.

"We didn't overlook the Hawks, but we didn't expect to be down 3-0," Detroit's Steve Yzerman said Wednesday night after a 5-4 victory by Chicago within one game of a second-round sweep in the NHL Division final.

Dick Graham's second goal of the game with 4:47 left in regulation gave the Blackhawks the victory after they had blown two two-goal leads. They were back on their heels when Graham flashed in front of goaltender Tim Cheveldak and tipped Igor Kravchuk's shot from the left into the net to end a 4-4 tie.

Ray Sheppard scored two goals for Detroit, including the tying goal at 2:09 of the third period.

The Red Wings had finished 11 points ahead of the second-place Blackhawks during the regular season and 5-1-2 in games between the teams. But they have yet to lead in any game in the playoffs.

The Blackhawks can become the first team to sweep a series this year when they play host to the Red Wings in Game 4 Friday night.

The Red Wings recovered from

SCOREBOARD

Baseball	Final Score	Home Team	Visitor
Atlanta	5-2	Atlanta	Detroit
Los Angeles	5-2	Los Angeles	San Diego
San Francisco	4-1	San Francisco	San Diego
St. Louis	3-1	St. Louis	Philadelphia
Chicago	5-4	Chicago	Detroit
Philadelphia	3-1	Philadelphia	St. Louis
San Diego	2-0	San Diego	Los Angeles
Los Angeles	2-0	Los Angeles	San Francisco
San Francisco	2-0	San Francisco	Atlanta
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SPORTS FOOTBALL

Board of World League Meets Today to Size Up Tomorrow

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The board of the World League will meet here Friday to assess the spring football league's second season and its future.

The board, which includes seven owners of National Football League teams, will present its assessment at an NFL owners' meeting May 19 in an effort to keep the league alive.

The board will not only have to put a positive outlook on the WFLA, but will also have to press the NFL for considerably more money than the \$50 million already pledged to keep it afloat through the 1993 season.

The WFLA, which already owns five franchises outright and has a share of three others, may consider taking total ownership of all 10 teams.

While the quality of play has risen, attendance and television ratings have been dismal. And the league, which reportedly lost \$7 million in its first season, continues to founder.

It is not clear how NFL owners will respond to the assessment of the World League or the request for more money. If the NFL is asked to spend more to keep the league afloat, 21 of 28 owners will have to vote yes.

"I haven't talked to the other owners," said Dan Rooney, president of the Pittsburgh Steelers and chairman of the WFLA. "I don't know what their reaction will be. I have talked to the other board members and I know there is concern as to what the reaction will be."

The World League was formed in 1989 by a unanimous vote of NFL owners to expand U.S. football to Europe and offer a developmental league for NFL prospects.

The three franchises in Europe — Frankfurt, Barcelona and London — are owned by the World League.

The NFL, which owns 40 percent of the New York/New Jersey Knights, will consider an offer to buy out the remaining 60 percent from Robert Sillerman, who bought that share for \$11 million.

Neil Austrian, director of the NFL's international division — of which the World League is a part

— said that ownership of all the franchises would allow the league to maximize any profits it now must share with independent owners.

By moving in that direction it could calm some NFL owners who are nervous about spending money on a league that appears to be a short-term financial black hole.

"If you want to spend enough, you can make it work," said one NFL owner. "But it will take 5 to 10 years for it to be a successful television venture in Europe. I doubt seriously whether it will ever be successful in the United States."

Austrian, who insists the World League is a viable concept, said the league can't be presented to the NFL as an expense but as an investment.

"When you put it in terms of an investment you don't look at a one-time payment that is lost," Austrian said.

Austrian said better television ratings might have made it an easier sale to the NFL owners. In the United States, ABC has a 1.7 rating over all in its games this season, while USA Network has a 1.1 rating.

One rating point for networks represents 931,000 television households, and for cable it represents 367,000 households.

Both networks say that they back the World League, but are disappointed in the ratings. They have asked the league to expand by two teams next year, preferably in major television markets, to increase the ratings.

ABC Sports appears satisfied with its deal, perhaps because the World League slashed its rights fees from \$12 million to \$3 million this year. USA Network isn't as happy, after the league cut its rights fees from \$14 million to only \$10 million.

Joe Bailey, its chief executive officer, lamented that the World League has never been given a full season to succeed.

"This league deserves a full year of working in a 100 percent positive framework," Bailey said. "It needs to have a full opportunity to show what it can do. It needs a full year of development without any questioning on whether it will go forward or not. It has never operated in that atmosphere."



Indy Brings Down Defending Champ

Rick Mears, the defending champion of the Indianapolis 500, crashed during Wednesday's practice for the May 24 race. He had just completed a lap at 213 mph (about 343 kph) in the car he drove in his fourth victory last year when, according to a Team Penske spokesman, the car ran over water gushing from a broken pipe, spun nearly 180 degrees and slammed into the concrete wall in the second turn. Track officials said Mears fractured his left foot. Japanese rookie Kenji Momota, 29, crashed with 15 minutes left in the session when he lost control in the fourth turn, spun and slammed into the wall. Momota bruised his right leg and was kept overnight at Methodist for further observation.

Bob Cunningham/The Associated Press

NFL Offspring's European Chief Says Survival Is a Matter of Time

International Herald Tribune

The World League's level of play has improved, television ratings are still dismal and attendance is up and down. All in all, its value cannot be judged on less than two years of play, according to its vice president of European operations, Richard Regan.

"A league like this needs more time," Regan said Thursday from his office in London. "The world has seen a lot of football leagues come and go — you had the World Football League, the U.S. Football League. In some of the markets that experienced those other leagues — the San Antonio, Birmingham, Orlando markets — you see a lot of cynicism. They say, 'We had those leagues before and they left, and now your league's come along and you almost left.'"

The World League, he said, hopes to heighten the quality of play next season by dispersing NFL backup players among its teams. Regan blamed decreased European attendance on scheduling conflicts in London and Barcelona, which the league will try to avoid next season.

He predicted that the World League board meeting in New York won't be as dramatic as last year's, when the NFL considered folding its offspring.

"An important status report, that's what it is," Regan said of Friday's session. "We're developing a lot of football talent for the NFL, and to the extent that the NFL wants to globalize football, this is the best way of doing it."

Lack of T-Shirt Bares NFL in France

By Tara Patel
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bernard Thomas learned the hard way about dealing with the heavyweights of American football.

Thomas, technical consultant to the French Federation of American Football, had arranged for five players from the National Football League to hold a week of clinics last month in Nice and Paris. They would have been the first such clinics in France, where the game's popularity has increased dramatically in the past two years.

Then, because of sponsorship rights involving the NFL logo, a lack of funds and parsimony of the part of the league, the clinics were abruptly called off.

"We already had 150 kids signed up," Thomas said. "Everybody is extremely disappointed."

Bill McConnell, an administrative assistant at the NFL's headquarters in New York, stressed by telephone that the league is very interested in expanding its image around the world. But, he also stressed, it is still trying to work out its strategy for global promotions. And this includes negotiations

to establish just how much money the NFL will spend "at the grassroots level."

The trip to France was, in fact, the brainchild of the NFL's first and only French player, Richard Tardits, a linebacker with the New England Patriots.

Last September, he began planning a trip to Russia during which 15 NFL players would hold two four-day training camps, one in Moscow and the other in St. Petersburg. That trip was called off in January because of the political instability in Russia.

Shortly afterward, Tardits said from his home in Boston, he contacted Thomas and proposed clinics in France, where football américain is a purely amateur sport.

The French federation, government-funded with an annual budget of about \$500,000, could afford to pay for only five players to make the trip. In addition to Tardits, they were to include teammates Garin Veris and Hugh Millen, plus Joey Browner of the Minnesota Vikings and Tim Jordan of the Phoenix Cardinals.

Tardits is a sort of cult hero in France. Since he began playing in the NFL two seasons ago, the number of football players

in this country has swelled from 2,800 players on 56 teams to about 6,000 on 88 teams.

"The game is getting more and more popular in France and I have been trying to develop contacts with the NFL for a long time," Thomas said in his Paris office.

Football's rise in popularity, he said, is also attributable to the growing craze among young people in France for all things American, and to the fact that more games are being telecast by French stations. The Super Bowl is shown live, some college football games are telecast and French games are carried on local television stations.

The seven-year-old French federation was planning to spend \$12,000 to play host to the NFL players. They were to pay their own airfare, the French players were to pay the equivalent of \$36 each to attend the clinics.

The NFL offered its "full support" but no money, McConnell said, adding that "in the past we have paid for these types of clinics but usually only when we've initiated them at the onset."

The NFL tried to negotiate a promotional tie-in with an airline to get tickets for the flight to Paris, he said. But, Tardits said, that

fell through and not enough seats could be found at the last minute on another airline offering a cheap rate for all the players and their wives or companions. Some of the five NFL players refused to go on the trip alone.

But what finally killed the trip was the tangle of licensing guidelines that must be followed on using the NFL logo.

Tardits said he found sponsors for the clinics, but the NFL refused to let them use its logo on, among other things, the souvenir T-shirts the French federation wanted to give its players attending the clinics.

James Thornton of NFL Properties U.K. Ltd in London said he couldn't get confirmation on what sponsors were going to contribute if they were allowed to use the logo. "The grassroots element is nice," he said, "but we must get something out of it too."

Said Tardits: "Business is business for the NFL. I've learned what Americans mean when they say there is no such thing as a free lunch."

Meanwhile, in Paris, Thomas said he will begin soliciting NFL backing for a clinic that would be held next spring.

"It's ridiculous to think that part of the problem was T-shirts, but at least I now know what I'm dealing with," he said.

BOOKS

THE OLD BOYS: The American Elite and the Origins of the CIA

By Burton Hersch. Illustrated. 536 pages. \$29.95. Scribner's, 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Reviewed by James Carroll

THE trouble with men known as "old boys," among them those who created the Central Intelligence Agency, is that for all their sophistication, education, worldly privilege and connections, they remained such boys. The trouble with what they called "The Great Game" — espionage, intelligence, the secret war — is that to them, despite its deadliness to others, that is what it always was.

Games, after all, have no consequences, and the men whose lives that Burton Hersch traces so vividly in this book — especially William J. Donovan, Allen Dulles, Frank Gardiner Wisner and William C. Bullitt — behaved exactly as if their wildest impulse was justified not by what it would lead to but by the fact that it was such splendid men — themselves — having it. What had they been trained for in their posh schools, prepared for in their Wall Street offices and celebrated for in their clubs if not the sport of rearranging the world?

After World War II, a contingent of former OSS men, spirited diplomats and corporate lawyers went beyond the offi-

cial doctrine of "containment" and devised a strategy for "rolling back" the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe. Although it involved relatively harmless elements like radio broadcasts and clandestine drops behind the Iron Curtain and an embrace of faintly reactionary in the West, that strategy consisted essentially in actively encouraging in-place resistors to revolt against the Soviet occupiers. There was money, material and, always, promises that Uncle Sam would join in any uprising they launched.

Nothing embodies the Cold War CIA's inhumanity — and adolescent game-playing — better than the abandonment of all of the freedom fighters whom it coaxed into streets and onto beaches, from Berlin to Budapest to Cuba. CIA coaches always stayed on the sidelines once their games turned "wet." The uprisings all failed. "Rollback" failed. And meanwhile, in its primary mission, that of providing intelligence, the CIA was failing miserably too. (American presidents had no or inadequate warnings of the Russian A-Bomb in '49, the North Korean invasion in '50, Stalin's death in '53, the Budapest uprising in '56, the British invasion of Suez in '56, Spntrink in '57, the capacity of Soviet SAMs to shoot down the U-2 in '60.)

The "successes" of the CIA in the period under study in this book were even more disastrous. The CIA overthrows of Mossadegh in Iran in 1953 and Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954, and its installation of Ngo Dinh Diem as prime

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal South brought home a difficult slam contract. North's four-diamond re-bid was a splinter, showing diamond shortage and interest in a spade slam. South's cue-bid of four hearts provoked North into a modern form of Blackwood, and the five heart response showed two key-cards but no spade queen.

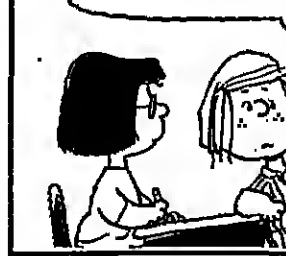
West led a diamond against South's contract of six spades, and dummy's ace won. South guessed to finesse the heart jack, and when this won he ruffed a diamond. He then led to the heart ace, ruffed his remaining diamond and cashed the spade ace. The missing trumps were drawn by overtaking dummy's queen with a king and cashing the jack.

A heart was led to the king in the hope that the queen would fall. When it did not, South ruffed dummy's last heart, leaving himself with 10-9-7 of clubs. The seven to the queen in dummy produced the 12th trick, but he was likely to be safe even if the finesse lost. If East had no more diamonds he would be forced to lead a club to South's advantage.

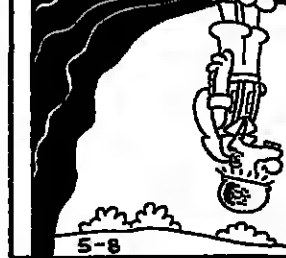
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

NORTH (D)			
♠	AQ74		
♥	K1083		
♦	A		
♣	AQ52		
WEST			
♠	109		
♥	42		
♦	K10873		
♣	K863		
EAST			
♠	632		
♥	Q985		
♦	Q942		
♣	4		
SOUTH			
♠	KJ85		
♥	AJ7		
♦	J65		
♣	1097		

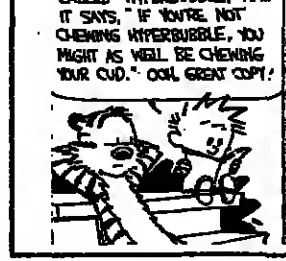
PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KUFLE

POKAK

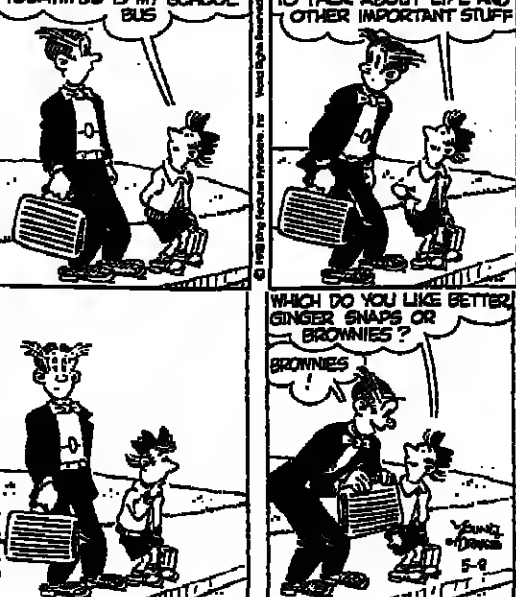
ELGANT

STUCCA

Print answers here:

Yesterday's Jumble: FAULT MOUNT LAYMAN CHESE. Answer: What the greatest word specialist uses ON THE 'LAW'.

BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE

